

Arthur Miall
18 Bowyer St. E.C.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1038.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1865.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 4d.

BAPTIST UNION.

THE AUTUMNAL SESSION

Will be held in BRADFORD on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 11th and 12th, 1865.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11TH.

HALLFIELD CHAPEL.

Devotional service at Ten o'clock; the Rev. B. GODWIN, D.D., will preside.

Address by the Rev. J. ANGUS, D.D., M.R.A.S., Chairman of the Union.

Message of Committee.

Paper on Persecutions in Saxony, to be presented by the Rev. H. DOWSON, of Bradford.

Paper by the Rev. N. HAYCROFT, M.A., of Bristol, "Our Colleges."

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SERMON at WESTGATE CHAPEL, by the Rev. C. VINCE, of Birmingham. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 12TH.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

Devotional Service at Ten o'clock; the Rev. S. GREEN, of London, will preside.

Report on Education of Ministers' Sons, by the Rev. B. EVANS, D.D., of Scarborough.

Paper by the Rev. J. MURSELL, of Kettering, "Our Associations."

Paper by the Rev. W. R. STEVENSON, M.A., of Nottingham, "Religious Beneficence."

Resolutions will be spoken to by the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel; the Rev. T. T. Gough, of Clifton; the Rev. T. Price, Ph.D., of Aberdeen; the Rev. F. Trevellick, of London; the Rev. J. J. Brown, of Birmingham; the Rev. W. G. Lewis, of London; Michael Foster, Esq., of Huntingdon, and other brethren.

H. DOWSON, Chairman.
J. MAKEPEACE, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, ILFRACOMBE.

The Congregation worshipping in this Chapel, with the aid of their friends, having within the last three or four years raised and expended more than £100 on the improvement of the interior of their place of worship, and the roof, now propose improving the exterior, so as to bring it to accord more nearly with the improved taste of the age, and the rising importance of the town as a popular watering-place.

As each succeeding year shows more and more clearly the importance of rendering our sanctuaries, and especially those in fashionable watering-places, not only comfortable but externally attractive, the congregation earnestly appeal to the members of their own denomination especially to aid them in making the exterior of their place of worship as attractive to strangers as the interior is slightly and comfortable.

The work will not be commenced until sufficient funds to complete it are in hand or promised.

Reference is kindly permitted to S. Morley, Esq., M.P., Upper Clapton, and Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge Wells.

Donations for the purpose will be thankfully received by any of the undersigned; to any of whom cheques and post-office orders may be made payable.

GEO. WATERMAN, M.A., Pastor.

JAS. MARSHALL,

JNO. C. DENNIS,

JOSIAH KING,

JOSEPH HEWITT,

J. COATS HARDING,

} Committee.

Ilfracombe, Sept. 14th, 1865.

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

LECTURES by DR. EFFS, at his residence, No. 89, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, W.C., on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock precisely (one hour's duration) throughout the winter months, will commence on TUESDAY, 17th October, 1865. The Class is free to Medical Students and intending Missionaries. Programmes may be obtained of S. R. Bardoulean, Esq., 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES' LIBERATION FUND.

The Relatives and Friends of the unfortunate Prisoners in Abyssinia, in order to strengthen the probability of their release from the painful captivity in which they have lingered nearly two years, have determined to avail themselves of the offer made originally to her Majesty's Government by Dr. Beke, the Abyssinian traveller, that he should go with presents to the Court of the Emperor Theodore, and supplicate for their liberation in the name of their distressed families; and they now venture to appeal to Christian sympathy to assist them in raising a sum of not less than £2,000, which is absolutely required to carry out this benevolent purpose.

Letters from Abyssinia to May 30th state, "Condition unaltered."

The report of Consul Cameron's release is unfounded.

Contributions are requested to be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. Boanquet and Co., 78, Lombard-street, to the credit of the Committee.

C. H. PURDAY,

Father-in-law of the Rev. H. A. Stern, No. 31, Great Marlborough-street, Hon. Sec.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—Mr. J. B.

LANGLEY, M.R.C.S. (late of King's College), continues to give his personal and prompt attention to every kind of negotiation between Gentlemen engaged in Medicine, Law, Literature, Architecture, Science, or other Professional Avocations. The Business is conducted with the most careful regard to the interests of Clients, and based upon the principle that no fee is charged unless service be rendered. Professional practices for Transfer, Partnerships for Negotiations and Professional Assistants always on the Register. Highest references given.

Professional Agency (established 1848), 50, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Session 1865-66.

The Session will commence on MONDAY, October 9th. Introductory Lecture at three p.m. by Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A., F.I.B.A. Subject, "The Fine Arts and their connection with Education."

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Seeley, M.A.
Greek—Professor Malden.
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstick.
Hebrew—(Goldsmid Professorship) Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindustani—Professor Nye Abdulah.
Hindu Law—Professor Gannend Mohan Tagore.
Gujarati—Professor Diddabhai Navroji.
English Language and Literature—Professor Masson, M.A.
French Language and Literature—Professor Cassall, LL.D.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor De Tivoli.
German Language and Literature—Professor Heilmann, Ph.D.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Mathematical Physics—Professor Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Experimental Physics—Professor Foster, B.A.
Physiology—Professor Sharpey, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.

Civil Engineering—Professor Pole, F.R.S., M.I.C.E.
Architecture—Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A., F.I.B.A.
Geology—(Goldsmid Professorship) Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Oliver, F.R.S.
Zoology—(Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Ancient and Modern History—Professor Beale, M.A.

Political Economy—Professor Waley, M.A.

Law—Professor Russell, LL.D.

Jurisprudence—Professorship vacant.

Public Reading and Speaking—Charles Furtado, Esq.

EVENING CLASSES by the Professors above-named of the respective Classes, viz. German, Italian, French, Geology, Practical Chemistry, and Zoology.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Some of the Professors receive Students to reside with them. In the Office of the College there is kept a Register of persons who receive boarders into their families. The Register will afford information as to the Terms and other particulars.

Information concerning Andrews' Entrance Exhibition, Classics and Mathematics, three of £10, tenable for three years; Andrews' Prizes, Andrews' Scholarships, Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, David Ricardo and Joseph Hume Scholarships in Political Economy, and Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, and other prizes, will be found in the Prospectuses and Calendar of the College. These may be had on application at the Office of the College.

AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN, Dean.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

Sept., 1865.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, FINCHLEY CIRCUS, on TUESDAY, September 26, 1865, the following were the successful candidates:—

Atkinson, Paul L.	1,346	Rees, Henry M.	970
Williams, John E.	1,180	Barnfather, John J.	752
Edwards, Wm. Daniel.	1,072	Webb, James	723
Giles, John U.	1,041	Williams, Charlotte	709
Morrell, Stephen L.	1,014	Hoddy, J. Robert	692
Morris, Henry V.	972	Pearce, Emma	685

T. CHALLIS, Esq. Ald., Chairman.

I. VALE MUMFERY, } Hon. Secs.

W. WELLS KILPIN, }

REGISTRATION.

BOROUGH OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS HULL TERRELL, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, having been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England to REVISE the LIST of VOTERS for the Borough of the

TOWER HAMLETS,

will hold his Court for that purpose, in the

COURT-HOUSE, WELLOLOSE-SQUARE,

situate within the said Borough, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of October next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely.

By Sec. 35 of 6 Vic. cap. 18, the Returning Officer and the several overseers of the respective parishes within the said Borough, are required to attend the Court of the Revising Barrister, and at the opening of the said Court to deliver to the Revising Barrister the List of Voters made by them respectively, and also all the original notices of claims and objections received by them, and to produce all rate-books, documents, papers, and writings, in their possession, custody, or power, touching any matter necessary for revising the respective Lists of Voters.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1865.

HENRY CHILD,

Returning Officer for the said Borough.

King Edward's-road, Hackney, and No. 2, St. Paul's

Bakelhouse-court, Doctors' Commons, City.

TO CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.—

WANTED, in a new and growing London suburb, a MINISTER, for work somewhat of a Home Missionary character. A School Chapel has been erected, and a congregation gathered. There is no other place of worship. The County Union guarantees a minimum salary of £100, but there is every prospect of a speedy increase to a wise and zealous man.

Further particulars by addressing S. H. W., Mr. Hagger's, 47, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLLEY, M.A.

This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 10th October. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

THE UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E. (Private, 13th year).

Conducted by JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c.

Pupils enter the Upper School on completing their Fourteenth Year, or on proving themselves able to do the work of the Higher Classes. The terms in both schools are moderate; and inclusive of books, stationery, and other charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of Education.

Every boy is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts. French and German are taught by native masters, and spoken by the Principal. Eminent special Teachers attend for science and particular purposes. There are periodical examinations, and suitable rewards are offered. Holidays are short, and the four divisions of the school-year are equal. The premises are large, and the general accommodation is superior.

Peckham Rye Common is near, and available for football, cricket, &c. As a rule, Pupils are not received or retained after the completion of their sixteenth year.

N.B.—Reports of Public Examiners on every Pupil in the Schools forwarded on application.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1865-6 will commence on FRIDAY, September 29, when the Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Professor W. SMITH, LL.D., at Seven o'clock p.m.

Information respecting the Ministerial and Lay Student Departments of the Institution may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the College, Finchley Road, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

RICHARD PERKINS, PEACHFIELD.

GREAT MALVERN, receives a LIMITED NUMBER of GENTLEMEN'S SONS to BOARD and EDUCATE. Terms, &c., on application.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD

HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

PRINCIPAL:—Mr. VERNY.

This school is adapted to the requirements of the Sons of Respectable Tradesmen and others. The Premises are First-class, spacious, elevated, and healthy; the rooms are numerous and lofty; there is an excellent well-ventilated school-room and class-rooms; a large playground, lawn, and gardens; with every other convenience.

The education is sound, practical, and commercial; with or without French, Piano, Surveying, &c.

Mr. VERNY has for upwards of Twenty Years been actively engaged in the pleasing and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with numerous references.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

For Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas.

For Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas.

(Terms made inclusive, when preferred.)

Cranford Hall School is on the Bath-road, twelve miles from Hyde-park Corner, and near the Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, and West Drayton Stations, at either of which Mr. Verney's conveyance meets Parents and Pupils.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," kept in stock. Glass Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Station, London-bridge, S.E.

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Printed Directions with every Machine. Instructions gratis. All Machines warranted. Illustrated Price-List gratis. Post-free. Inspection invited. Price from 5*l*.

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Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.
Situation elevated and healthy, near the Railway Station.
Education, Commercial and Classical, adapted to the Middle-Class Examinations.
A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils.
Prospectuses forwarded on application.

RUSSELL HOUSE, READING.

Mrs. KILPIN has TWO VACANCIES for YOUNG LADIES, which she wishes to fill by the quarter, Oct. 6.
Terms (inclusive of everything but Masters), Fifty Guineas; under Twelve years, Forty-five Guineas. High testimonials and references to the parents of pupils.

LADIES' COLLEGE, CHERTSEY HOUSE, SURREY-SQUARE, S.

Principal, Mrs. GEORGE ROSE,
Assisted by a Resident French Governess and an efficient staff of Teachers, including eminent Professors in the Languages and Accomplishments. The Grounds are spacious and the House well adapted to the Maintenance of the Health of the Pupils; constant attention is paid by the Principal to their Mental and Moral Culture, so as to unite the advantages of School with Home Cheerfulness and Comfort.

IMPORTANT to the CLERGY.—A POPULAR ASSURANCE COMPANY is desirous of obtaining the aid of the Clergy in the extension of its operations, and will allow a LIBERAL BONUS to Christian Ministers introducing Policies. Address, the Rev. T. E. T., "Church Standard" Office, 335, Strand, London, W.C.

TO CITY MERCHANTS.—The Advertiser, having a Larger House than he requires, wishes to meet with a CHRISTIAN MAN to OCCUPY the Dining-room, Large Bed-room, with Bath-room communicating, having hot and cold water laid on; situated close to and overlooking Primrose-hill (North side), about five minutes' walk from the Chalk Farm Station.
For particulars apply to "C," care of Mr. Harris, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

WANTED in a MIDDLE CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL an ASSISTANT MASTER for English subjects. Must not be under twenty five years of age, superior penman, and able to teach drawing. A good salary will be given to a suitable person.
Apply, stating qualifications, with salary expected, to Mr. Marsh, Thame, Oxon.

WANTED, immediately, in a LADIES' SCHOOL, a JUNIOR TEACHER, to assist more particularly with the Music, of which she must have a good knowledge. In return for her services, she will receive further instruction in Music and French. Laundress free.
Address, Alpha, Batchellor's Library, Dover, Kent.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, accustomed to the COUNTER.

Address, stating age, salary, and references, to Mr. Harris, 45, Broad Bridge-street, Peterborough.

JOHN WARD, DRAPER AND SILK-MERCER, has a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.
J. Ward, Bridge Foot, Boston, Lincolnshire.

WANTED, a SITUATION as HOUSE-KEEPER by a very respectable YOUNG PERSON who understands butter-making, the rearing of poultry, &c. Is a member of a Christian church.
Address, R. R., Post Office, Lympfield, by Godstone, Surrey.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

This Institution is still the only Hospital in the metropolis specially set apart for the reception of sick children. FUNDS are much needed for its support.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
August, 1865.
Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Horries.

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

THE ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY,

One of the oldest Medical Charities in London. Established in the year 1757, for giving Medical Aid and Medicines to Poor Lying-in Women at their own homes, without distinction of Country or Creed. Has attended over 3,000 women every year for the last 100 years.

Number of women delivered last month, 256; total deliveries since 1st of January, 1,998.

A Subscription of One Guinea will secure attendance on ten poor married Women in their lying-in at their own homes anywhere within three miles of St. Paul's Cathedral.

A present payment of Ten Guineas will ensure attendance on a like number every year during the life of the Donor.

Bankers—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

Office of the Charity, 2, Bonverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

JOHN SEABROOK, Secretary.
September, 1865.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal Stations; also in London at Cook's Excursion and Tourist Office, 98, Fleet-street, Corner of Bride-lane—to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Grange, Conistone, Penrith, Keswick, Morecambe, &c.
SEA-SIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Fildes, Bridlington, Redcar, Saltburn, Seaton, Withernsea, Hornsea, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets and Midland Railway.
JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1865.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.

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For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS TO THE END OF 1866.

1865.

OCTOBER.	OCT. (Continued).	NOVEMBER.	NOV. (Continued).	DECEMBER.	DEC. (Continued).
S 1 FALMOUTH	M 16 HAYLE	W 1 St. AUSTELL	T 14 TOTNES	F 1 DART-	M 18 ILFRACOMBE
M 2 PENRYN	T 17 (Cornwall)	Th 2 (Cornwall)	W 15 (Devon)	Sat 2 MOUTH	T 19 (Devon)
T 3 (Cornwall)	W 18	F 3	Th 16	M 4 (Devon)	W 20
Th 5	Th 19	Sat 4	F 17 KINGS-	W 6	Th 21
F 6 HELSTONE	F 20 REDRUTH	S 5 (Cornwall)	S 18 BRIDGE	Th 7	F 22
S 7 (Cornwall)	S 21 (Cornwall)	M 6	M 19 (Devon)	F 8 BRIKHAM	Sat 23 BARNSTAPLE
M 8	M 22	T 7	M 20	Sat 9 (Devon)	S 24 (Devon)
W 9	T 24	W 8	W 22 NEWTON-	S 10	M 25
T 10	W 25	Th 9	Th 23 ABBOT	M 11 EXETER	T 26
W 11	Th 26	F 10	F 24 (Devon)	W 12	W 27
Th 12	F 27	S 11	Sat 25	Th 13	Th 28 SOUTH
F 13 PENANCE	Sat 28	S 12	W 26	Th 14	F 29 MOLTON
S 14 (Cornwall)	M 29	M 13	F 27	F 15 BIDEFORD	Sat 30 (Devon)
S 15	T 31		W 28	Sat 16	S 31
			Th 30	S 17	

1866.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
M 1 SOUTH	Th 1 FAREHAM	Th 1	S 1 CHELTEN-	W 1 CLEVELDON	F 1
T 2 MOLTON	F 2 (Hants)	F 2	M 2 HAM	Th 2 (Somerset)	Sat 2
W 3 EXMOUTH	Sat 3	Sat 3	W 3	F 4	M 3 BRIDGE-
F 4 (Devon)	M 4	M 4	Th 4	Sat 5	S 4 WATER
Sat 6	T 5	W 5	F 5	M 6 WELTON-	T 5
M 7	F 6	Th 6	Sat 6	M 7 SUPER-MARE	W 6
T 8	M 7	W 7	Th 7	Th 8 (Somerset)	Th 7
M 9	T 8	F 8	F 8	W 9	F 8
T 9	Th 9	Sat 10	T 10	Th 10	Sat 9
W 10	F 10	S 11	W 11	F 11	M 10
Th 11	Sat 11	M 12	Th 12	Sat 12	Th 11
F 12	M 12	W 13	F 13	M 13	W 12
S 13	T 13	Th 14	Sat 14	Th 14	Th 13
S 14	W 14	F 15	S 15	W 15	W 14
M 15	Th 15	Th 16	M 16	Th 16	S 15
T 16	F 16	Sat 17	W 17	F 17	T 16
W 17	M 17	T 18	Th 18	Sat 18	W 17
Th 18	F 18	W 19	F 19	Th 19	M 18
F 19	Sat 19	Th 20	Sat 20	Sat 19	T 19
Sat 20	M 20	F 21	Th 21	M 20	W 20
M 21	T 21	Th 22	F 22	Th 21	Th 21
T 22	W 22	Sat 24	S 23	W 22	F 22
W 23	Th 23	M 25	Th 24	Th 23	Sat 23
Th 24	F 24	W 26	F 25	Th 24	M 24
F 25	Sat 25	Th 27	Sat 26	F 25	S 25
M 26	W 26	F 28	Th 27	Th 26	T 26
W 27	M 27	Th 29	Sat 28	W 27	W 27
Th 28	F 28	W 30	Th 29	Th 28	M 19
M 29	S 29	Th 31	F 30	W 29	T 20
W 30	W 30		M 30	Th 30	W 21
Th 31				Th 31	Th 22

JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
S 1	W 1 GLASTON-	Sat 1	M 1 NEWBURY	Th 1 DARTFORD	Sat 1
M 2 St. PETER'S	F 2 (Somerset)	S 2	Th 2	Th 2 (Kent)	S 2
T 3	F 3	M 3	W 3	Sat 3	M 3
W 4	Sat 4	Th 4	Th 4	M 4	T 4
F 5	M 5	W 5	F 5	T 5	W 5
Sat 7	T 6	Th 6	Sat 6	Sat 6	Th 6
M 8	F 7	F 7	Sat 7	W 7	F 7
T 9	M 8	S 8	Th 8	Th 8	Sat 8
W 10	T 9	T 9	W 9	W 9	M 9
Th 12	W 10	W 11	Th 11	Th 10	T 10
F 13	Sat 11	Th 12	F 12	Sat 11	W 11
Sat 14	M 12	W 13	Sat 13	M 12	Th 12
M 15	T 13	Th 14	Th 14	Th 13	F 13
W 16	W 14	F 15	M 15	W 14	Sat 14
Th 17	Th 15	Sat 16	Th 16	F 15	M 15
F 18	F 16	M 17	W 17	Sat 16	T 16
S 19	M 17	Th 18	Th 18	S 17	W 17
Th 19	W 18	W 19	F 19	Th 19	M 18
F 20	Th 19	Th 20	Sat 20	W 20	T 19
Sat 21	F 20	F 21	M 21	Th 21	W 20
M 22	Sat 21	S 22	Th 22	Th 22	F 21
W 23	M 22	Th 23	W 23	W 23	Sat 22
Th 24	W 23	W 24	Th 24	M 24	M 23
Sat 25	Th 24	Th 25	F 25	Th 24	T 24
M 26	F 25	F 26	Sat 26	W 25	W 25
W 27	M 26	Th 27	Th 27	Th 26	M 24
Th 28	W 27	F 28	M 28	Th 27	T 25
F 29	Th 28	Sat 29	W 29	W 28	W 26
S 30	F 29	S 30	Th 30	Th 29	F 27
T 31	S 30		W 31	F 30	Sat 29

Letters to be addressed "THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Christianity," at the Town to which I am appointed, as "PENANCE, Cornwall"; "CHELTENHAM"; "DEVIZES, Wilt"; "BRIGHTON."

* Correspondents are especially requested NOT to put "Post Office" on their Letters to me.—T. C.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1038.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1865.

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Summary	782
The Church in Italy ..	America	782
Eccliaetical Notes ..	Extension of the Mur-	783
Bunhill-fields Burial-	rain to Sheep	783
ground	Federal Austria	783
Conference of Sunday-	The Freedman's Aid	783
school Teachers in	Society	783
Liverpool	The Fenian Movement ..	784
The Clergy of Missouri	The Cattle Disease ..	785
and the Test Oath ..	Employment of Children	785
Religious Intelligence ..	in our Large Towns ..	785
CORRESPONDENCE:	Court, Official, and Per-	
Nonconformist Aggres-	sonal News	786
sion	Law, &c.	786
Foreign and Colonial ..	Literature	787
Facts About the American	Brief Notices	788
Fenians	Books Received	789
Mr. Disraeli on Agricul-	New Books	789
ture and the Cattle	Miscellaneous News ..	789
Plague	Gleanings	790
Lord Russell's Circular	Births, Marriages, and	
Despatch	Deaths	791
Postscript	Markets	791
LEADING ARTICLES:	Advertisements	792

Eccliaetical Affairs.

THE CHURCH IN ITALY.

In a recent number, we called the attention of our readers to the special importance to be attached to the forthcoming elections in Italy, and to the strenuous efforts which are being made by reactionary ecclesiastics to return to the House of Representatives a large relative proportion, if not an actual majority, of members favourable to the pretensions of the Papacy. We glanced at the advantageous conditions under which the sacerdotal party were attempting to carry out their designs, among which we noted the scant confidence which the Cabinet of Victor Emmanuel had succeeded in evoking from the people at large. It now appears that the Ministry of the King were themselves impressed with the serious character of the approaching electoral conflict, and that, with a view of rousing the enthusiasm of the great body of Liberals, they have informally issued a programme of their intended policy. A circular of the Minister of the Interior, M. Natoli, to the prefects of the kingdom, announces the desires and hopes of the Government "in regard to the great act of the national will for which the country is preparing," and specifies "the principal measures to which it considers that the greatest importance should be attached." One, the chief and most characteristic of these contemplated changes, the readers of this journal, we are convinced, will hail with approving acclamations.

"Faithful," says the Home Minister in the name of his colleagues, "to an engagement undertaken with pleasure before the country, and convinced that the conquests of modern civilisation and the interests of society loudly call for the suppression of religious bodies and the organisation of the ecclesiastical property, the Ministry will promptly bring forward a bill upon this subject. This measure will propose an equitable improvement in the present miserable position of the greater part of the country clergy, and in the redistribution of the revenues enjoyed by the suppressed religious bodies the amount heretofore devoted to secondary and elementary instruction will still remain for that purpose. In addition to this, in the communes where the religious bodies have their principal seat, a part of these revenues will be assigned to works of public utility, and, above all, to education, the better to transform the masses into an intelligent people worthy to live in a free country."

Legislative suppression of the monastic and conventual establishments in Italy has long been regarded as a step which, violent as it may seem, is essential to the free development of the nation's political life. They exist in formidable numbers in every part of the kingdom. They consume in objects for the most part unremunerative a large proportion of its resources. They canonise idleness and give a spiritual sanction to beggary. They draw off from useful employment the best members of society, male and female, and by

stifling their natural affections render them a bane instead of a blessing to the community. Everywhere they are the strongholds of the Papacy, and in Italy especially they present the most insurmountable obstacles to the eradication of superstitious notions and customs, to the reform of habits prejudicial to health, to the expansion of industrial enterprise, and to the diffusion of sound intellectual instruction. Without charging them *en masse* with the gross immorality of which, in days gone by, they were believed to be guilty, it is nevertheless certain that their social influence is as deteriorating as it is powerful and pervasive. No country in Europe has been able to reconcile national progress with the continuance on a large scale of monastic institutions. Italy is but following the examples of England and France, and indeed to some extent even of Spain, in seizing upon the revenues of these absorbing but useless establishments, and turning them to secular account. And, in some respects, it must be confessed, Italy proposes to set about the work in a spirit much more considerate and patriotic than any of its predecessors in the same line.

There is something sublime in the courage with which the Italian Ministry address their proposals on this subject to the nation. One might have imagined that in prospect of a general election, and in presence of a strong and thoroughly organised ecclesiastical opposition, they would have been disposed to keep in abeyance their policy in regard to the Church, and, on the eve of a decisive conflict, have preferred leaving their supporters in some doubt to inflaming the hatred of their enemies. A Palmerston, probably, would have counselled reticence. The current of public opinion must be strong to have warranted, at such a critical moment, this open defiance of the Papacy. But while the substance of the contemplated measure borders upon revolutionary rashness, the objects to which it is to be applied, and the qualifications by which it is to be modified, indicate prudent and cautious statesmanship. In the distribution of the revenues, the secular clergy, at present most miserably provided for in country parishes, are to have a preferential claim. The swarms of idlers in the vineyard are to yield up a part of their revenues to the responsible and diligent workmen. The parish priests, whose duties are fixed, are to be relieved from the abject poverty to which the multiplication and growth of religious houses have reduced them, and in the very place where sinecurism is suppressed, settled spiritual labour is destined to receive a meeter recompense out of its abundance. This, of itself, will neutralise the opposition of the parochial clergy, or, at any rate, will tend to divide the ranks of ecclesiastics. Then again, such portions of the confiscated property as were formerly assigned to the work of education are still to be employed in that work, and even where a sufficient surplus remains to be applied to public works, it is to be so applied within the commune whence it is derived. Local pretensions and claims will therefore suffer no injustice.

Of course, we cannot endorse this policy as squaring with the full extent of the principles we hold. But it is, at any rate, a good beginning, and, for the present, a more practical one than that advocated by Baron Ricasoli—namely, a complete separation of the Church from the State. Towards this desirable consummation, however, it is a decided advance,—as decided, possibly, as Italy can yet bear. Nay, it is far from certain that even this measure will be immediately carried, although of its ultimate success there is little room to doubt. Italy cannot afford such a drain upon her resources at these countless religious corporations have established. Her finances are in a state of embarrassment, and her labouring population in a state of ignorance, really alarming. The value of the proposed measure lies in its adaptation to meet the emergency in both respects—speaking, be it understood, in view of its direct results. But, probably, Italy will reap the highest advantages from the indirect operation of the policy in ques-

tion. By liberating an immense amount of real property now locked up in ecclesiastical proprietorship, it will stimulate industrial enterprise in every part of the kingdom, and by abolishing a useless mode of spending life, it will add immensely to the number of those engaged in reproductive occupations. Besides this, however, it will weaken the hold of the Papacy upon the popular mind, and thereby diminish everywhere the chances of a reactionary movement. It may even exert a reflex influence upon politico-ecclesiasticism in this country—and tend to undermine some of the absurd notions held even here respecting the sacredness of Church property, and the impiety of applying it to secular uses.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE *Times* of yesterday contained a letter, headed "Scotch Dissent," from a person signing himself "A Scotch Dissenter." The intention of the writer is to excite public condemnation of the proceedings of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in May last, when it was resolved that the Synod as such would not pay the hateful Edinburgh Annuity-tax. The subject has some relation to Scotch Dissent, but the writer is evidently not a Scotch Dissenter, or, if he be, he can be only one of two or three men whom we prefer not to name. Most probably he is an Episcopalian, and, as such, is using his pen to create a division in the Voluntary ranks of the United Presbyterian Church. Our Scottish friends, however, will be able to ascertain this, and will probably be able also to give some reason why he has postponed his comments on the events of May until the end of September.

The writer commences by saying that he appeals to the public on this question. But why should he appeal to the public of England on a purely Scottish and, indeed, Edinburgh question? Why not appeal first to the public of Scotland? The probable reason is that the public of England are likely to take his statements without examination, as they must read them without knowledge. The value of these statements may be estimated by such remarks as that the writer believes that the decision not to pay the Annuity-tax—a tax similar to English Church-rates, excepting that it is for the payment of ministers and not for the repairs of churches—will be "a grievous blow to the rights of conscience." We should have thought that the willing payment of such a tax would be such a blow. It has never yet happened, in ecclesiastical history, that men by asserting and standing true to their consciences have given a blow to their rights of conscience. The only blows that have been given to such rights have been by such men as "A Scotch Dissenter."

We need not enter into the legal history of the Edinburgh Annuity-tax, the character of which the writer of this letter is clearly unable to comprehend. He sees nothing in such a tax but a money tax, resembling a poor or a highway rate. The main incidents of it upon which he dwells are, that some persons were aggrieved because others did not pay it, that it is lower on the City in general than it was, and that it might be made a source of pecuniary profit. Viewing the whole matter in such a light, it is no wonder that he should be angry with the United Presbyterian Synod for taking the highest conscientious ground on the question. Twice he says in this letter, that "the Articles of the United Presbyterian Church are silent on the subject," and that "all are agreed that such resistance is no principle of the United Presbyterian Church," whereas anybody who knows anything of that Church is aware that this principle is embodied in its very constitution, and therefore necessarily led to the action of May last.

No action of the United Presbyterian Church has so much excited admiration as that which culminated in the series of resolutions unanimously adopted at

the great meeting of the Synod this year. This writer may consider them to be "inexpedient," "uncalled for," "unnecessary," and so on, but it is very certain that they touched the spirit of all Scottish Voluntaries. They indicated that the heart of the main section of Dissenters was sound to the core, and that the old spirit of resistance to wrong had not, as it was feared, died out. The English Nonconformists would have been ashamed of their brethren if they had done other than they did. The light of the Voluntary controversy was first kindled in England by Scottish men, who came as missionaries to a dark land, to preach a fundamental truth of the Gospel of Christ. From the time that they came the controversy in England has not ceased. They were our first teachers; and we should have been grieved beyond measure if they had proved recreant in the hour of trial to the principles we have inherited from them. This "Scotch Dissenter" bemoans that the action of the Synod has thrown back, for a generation at least, the proposed union with the Free Church of Scotland; all we can reply is, that it therefore evidently came just in time. If the Free Church can only stand aghast at a firm adherence to principle it had better stand alone in that position. Many English Nonconformists have doubted the sincerity of the Free Church proposals, and if it be true what this writer says, their doubts are now justified, and the United Presbyterian Church will be well quit of the proposed union. Looking, however, at the generally demoralised tone of the "Scotch Dissenter's" letter, we may perhaps take this assertion for what it is worth; and if the proceedings of the Free Church Assembly, including Dr. Buchanan's speech denouncing the Annuity-tax, meant anything at all, we should say that this writer has ventured an assertion for the truth of which he could not produce the shadow of a proof. If, however, he should be correct, we can only express our hope that the proposed union will be postponed until principle takes that place in Free Church councils which mere expediency now appears to occupy.

Another Scottish matter. Just at the time when an influential portion of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland is affecting the ceremonies of the Episcopalian community the Episcopalian Bishop of St. Andrews has delivered a Charge against Presbyterianism. The bishop feels compelled to state why he and his community dissent from the Church Establishment in Scotland, and he says it is not because they do doubt the lawfulness of Establishments, but because they consider the Presbyterian order to be utterly unscriptural. The bishop says that he is persuaded that the principle of a Church Establishment is a Scriptural one, and that to abandon a right and Scriptural principle because it has been abused is a policy as pernicious as it is feeble and unsound. He has, therefore, no quarrel with the Church Establishment as such. But before he can unite with her, he wishes to see the "needful bonds of a Catholic unity." He cannot see this in the present Establishment, because it "mutilates the Christian ministry," and "deprives the Church of its apostolate," or in other words, of its bishops. He is hopeful of the success of Episcopalianism in Scotland, and believes that its missions will be welcomed in all parts of the land. He thinks the Established Church to be weakened and reduced, and "tending towards political disorganisation." The moral of the whole appears to be that the Established Church must be assimilated to the Episcopalian in orders as well as in ceremonies, and that it must accept its bishops as well as its services. In that case the bishops will see to it that it remains an Establishment. The Established Church of Scotland has received many a flouting, but scarcely one so contemptuous as this.

We print in another column the report of the City Lands Committee of the London Corporation on the Bunhill-fields Burial-ground. It is a clear and able summary of the relation of the Corporation to the ground in question, but, we regret to say, does not advance the matter at issue. We suspect, also, that there is some reservation in the history of the case after the year 1781. If our memory serves us rightly, it was then competent for the Corporation to have taken and give such a lease of the ground as would have secured it from the desecration now threatened by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. But it is clear that the representatives of the Nonconformist interest at that period were themselves not alive to the danger which has now occurred. The whole of the present difficulties seem, however, to have arisen from the unsolicited interference of a Mr. Joseph Ivimey, a lawyer, who, without sufficiently, if at all, communicating with other Nonconformists, himself opened negotiations with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, offering them 10,000*l.* for the freehold of the ground. This sum the Com-

missioners accepted, and considered that an arrangement to that effect had been agreed upon. As Mr. Ivimey, however, was not at all supported, the arrangement fell to the ground. The Commissioners now consider this to have been a bid for the property, express their willingness to sell it at the price, and no doubt think that the Nonconformists, while ready with their money, are making a tool of the Corporation to get the ground for nothing. If the negotiations should ultimately fall through, the Nonconformists may thank Mr. Joseph Ivimey, who bears a good name (whoever he himself may be), for the result. If they should not fall through, it will be because 10,000*l.* has been forthcoming, for which the Commissioners will, we hope, feel especially grateful to Mr. Joseph Ivimey. Meantime, will no one ascertain whether this ground has been consecrated? Surely such a fact cannot be so very difficult to find, and if it should be found the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with all their power, may be set at naught.

We have great pleasure in drawing attention to a letter, followed by a programme of lectures, from the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, in our present issue. Dr. Parker proposes to deliver three lectures in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on subjects connected with the relation of the Established Church to Truth, Justice, and the Nonconformist body—for so we read the titles of his proposed addresses. We are glad to see any man taking spontaneously such a course, and especially a man so able to do justice to his subject as Dr. Parker. While we appreciate fully the earnestness which excites Dr. Parker to say that he is ready to visit, so far as his pastoral duties will permit, all the towns in the kingdom to repeat these lectures, and while we should be glad for him to do so, we at the same time cannot help expressing the wish that other Nonconformists will be found to follow his example. Dr. Parker is not, we believe, identified with the Liberation Society, but there is no reason why we should not welcome from him all the service which he is willing to render.

Exeter is just now in the throes of its municipal elections, and has thought fit to perform an act of retributive revenge on some of its best and hardest working Liberals. It will be remembered that, when Mr. Coleridge contested the seat for this borough, some Nonconformist electors felt that they could not vote for a representative who would not even go so far in the direction of a Liberal policy as to abolish Church-rates. The result was that on his first contest Mr. Coleridge was defeated, but at the General Election, owing to "an arrangement" between the Liberal and Tory sections, he was returned. For the part which they took in this matter, as the representatives of the Nonconformist interest, two members of the Common Council, Messrs. Trehane and Huxtable, have now been rejected from their seats. We are sure that these gentlemen will not regret their position, and that for their consistency they will receive the honour of all true Liberals. They may also rest assured of living to see the day when those who have now rejected them will justify their action and reinstate them in their offices. For, we apprehend, the Liberal party, not merely at Exeter, but elsewhere, can less afford to lose the Trehanes and Huxtables than they can afford to stand aloof from the Liberal party.

BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.

The following is the report of the Corporation City Lands Committee in reference to this burial-ground:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED,

We whose names are hereunto subscribed of your committee for letting the City lands, to whom on the 9th day of June, 1864, it was referred to consider whether any or what steps should be taken to secure the maintenance of the Bunhill-fields Burial Ground in its present state, do certify that we proceeded in the said reference, and were attended by Charles Reed, Esq., deputy, the mover thereof in this honourable court, who was heard upon the subject; and we were also attended by a deputation of the memorialists, consisting of Samuel Morley, Esq., James Heywood, Esq., and Walter C. Venning, Esq., who being heard upon the subject of the said memorial, stated the object of the memorialists to be to prevent the desecration of the burial-ground in which the remains of many of their relatives had been interred; and the deputation considered that if the corporation would consent to become trustees of the ground, and undertake to keep the same in order, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners might probably be induced to make some arrangement for effecting that object without requiring any payment to be made to them for the ground.

That, having examined the deeds and documents relating to the said ground, we find that it forms part of the Finsbury estate held by the corporation on lease for a term which will expire at Christmas, 1867, at which period the whole of the property will become vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. And we find that in the year 1662 the field called Bunhill Field, together with several other fields and meadows, were demised by the corporation as grazing land to Henry Tindall, for

fifty-one years from Christmas, 1661, and we do not find that at this time any portion of Bunhill Fields had been converted into or used as a burial-ground; but shortly before the expiration of this lease a new lease was granted to James Browne for a term of sixty-one years, in which lease it is stated that part of the ground was used for a burying-place; and in a subsequent lease, which expired at Michaelmas, 1781, the ground is described as Bunhill-fields Burying Ground.

That upon the expiration of the last-mentioned lease the City Lands Committee, with the sanction of his honourable court, proceeded to consider the best course to be pursued with respect to the said ground, and had several interviews with the Prebend of Finsbury upon the subject, and the committee were attended by a deputation appointed at a meeting of Protestant Dissenters, whose ancestors and relations had been interred in the said ground, and who were apprehensive that great extortions and inconveniences might ensue if the ground were let to any individual; and the deputation accordingly proposed to take a lease thereof for a term of twenty-one years, at the clear yearly rent of 280*l.*; but the committee thinking the ground worth 300*l.* per annum, the deputation declined taking a lease at that rent.

The Corporation then determined not to grant any lease of the ground, and the City Lands Committee, under the authority of this honourable court, appointed a keeper of the burial-ground; and keepers were appointed from time to time as vacancies occurred, the last of such keepers having been Miss Letitia Mary Montague, who held the appointment until the burial-ground was closed in the year 1852.

That some apprehension appearing to be entertained on the part of the public that the Corporation intended to appropriate the ground to building purposes, a resolution was passed by this honourable court on the 1st February, 1788, that no alteration should at any time thereafter be made, by or under the authority of this court, by building on Bunhill-fields burial-ground or any part thereof; but that the same and every part thereof should at all times thereafter remain for the purpose of burials only, in such manner as had been accustomed for many years past; which resolution the court directed should be printed in the daily and evening papers.

That for several years prior to the burial-ground being closed the fees received by the Corporation had considerably diminished, and from the year 1849 until the closing of the ground in the year 1852 the fees were not sufficient to defray the expenses.

That after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, your committee deemed it advisable to appoint a deputation to confer with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon the subject of the said memorial, and an appointment having been made for that purpose, the deputation had an interview with the commissioners, when the deputation explained the nature of the memorial, and stated that the Corporation were desirous of ascertaining the views of the commissioners upon the subject, and whether any arrangement could be made to meet the views and wishes of the memorialists by preserving the present sacred character of the burial-ground; and the commissioners informed the deputation that some time since a negotiation had been opened with them by Mr. Joseph Ivimey (one of the memorialists), on behalf of some gentlemen who proposed to purchase the burial-ground, in order that the same might be preserved from desecration, and the commissioners considered that the terms of arrangement had been agreed upon, whereby, in consideration of the sum of 10,000*l.*, the burial-ground was to be conveyed to certain trustees, subject to a condition that, in case the ground should be applied to any other purpose, it should revert to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

That the memorialists having been apprised of the information furnished by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, your committee were informed that, although it was true Mr. Ivimey had been in communication with the commissioners, with the view of purchasing the ground, he had withdrawn from all further negotiation, and considered that there was no contract or obligation existing between him and the commissioners.

That a further conference was subsequently held with the commissioners, when the commissioners were apprised of the information furnished by your committee with respect to the negotiations opened by Mr. Joseph Ivimey, and the deputation of your committee requested to know whether the commissioners would be disposed to make any arrangement for granting the corporation a lease of the ground at a nominal rent, subject to their keeping it up in good condition, and to the lease being determined in the event of the ground being appropriated to any secular purpose, when the commissioners stated that they had nothing further to communicate beyond what they had said at the last meeting; that, being trustees, they were bound to make the most of the property; but they were still willing to sell it at the price offered by Mr. Ivimey, although they did not consider that to be the full value of the ground.

That after a careful consideration of the subject, we have deemed it right to report the facts elucidated in the course of the inquiry made by us, and the result of the conferences held with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, leaving it to your honourable court to determine the course to be pursued under all the circumstances of the case.

All which we submit to the judgment of this honourable court. Dated this thirteenth day of September, 1865.

SYDNEY H. WATERLOW.
G. R. BENGOUGH.
WM. HARTIDGE.
JAMES BUTCHER.
R. B. WHITESIDE.
JAMES E. SAUNDERS.
THOS. FRICKER.
GEORGE MASON.
ALFRED J. WATERLOW.

CONFERENCE OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS IN LIVERPOOL.

For some weeks past extensive arrangements have been preparing for the reception of delegates nominated from all parts of the country to attend this conference. About 200 representatives assembled on Wednesday in the Liverpool Institute. These were divided into four sections, with presidents and vice-presidents appointed to each. The first section was presided over by Mr. Charles Reed, of London, and Mr. Councillor

Barber, of Stockport; and Mr. John Harrison, of Liverpool, read papers on the respective plans of lessons of the Sunday-school Union and of Mr. Mimprie. Mr. Alderman Manton presided over Section 2, and the subjects were concerning "Classification and Management." Section 3 was presided over by Mr. John Patterson, of Liverpool, subject, "Sunday-school Accessories." Section 4 was presided over by Mr. J. A. Picton, of Liverpool, and discussed the subject of "Senior Scholars." Among those present are James Sidebottom, Esq., Manchester; E. Wood, Esq., Nottingham; Rev. G. Shaw, Belfast; T. G. Harkness, Esq., Dumfries; J. O. Jones, Esq., of Liverpool; R. Beatty, Esq., Blackburn; H. Lea, Esq., Salford; J. Cropper, Esq., Liverpool; W. Dickson, Esq., Edinburgh; Dr. Pankhurst, Manchester; J. Smithers, Esq., London; D. Pratt, Esq., London; R. Entwistle, Esq., Bolton; and E. Ridley, Esq., Newcastle. Among the papers read was one by Miss Ruth Mills, of Leicester, on "Our Senior Girls," from which we quote the following:—

Miss Mills dealt with some of the difficulties connected with the teaching of a class of senior girls, and suggested means by which they might be overcome. In such a class, she remarked, there was something very attractive, regarded from the outside. The teacher himself, however, in the pursuit of his work, did not meet with the wonder-lit eye, and eager upturned face, and ready question of the little one, but with a degree of restless inattention which was enough to discourage the most hopeful, and try the patience of the gentlest; eyes that wandered over the room in search of anything or nothing, one member of the class holding communication with one opposite by telegraphic signal, and in answer to the simplest question, a vacant stare, or an apathetic "I don't know." But there were special difficulties which teachers of senior girls must make it their business to study, and carefully prepare themselves to grapple with. Fickleness came out with marked prominence in the girl of that class which Sunday-schools were chiefly designed to benefit. Sent out to work at an early age, she was able to earn her own livelihood while a mere child. She became altogether independent of her parents, and attended school only when she thought well. A greater evil, however, was that love of dress which now more than ever was corrupting the morals of young girls, and absorbing their minds to the exclusion of every better and nobler taste. Girls of the working class were, she thought, much to be pitied that they were their own mistresses at so early an age, and that before such useful guiding qualities as prudence, foresight, judgment, and taste had asserted their right to lead they had full liberty to spend the money they earned, and thus able to carry out every vain and foolish idea. It often happened that their mothers had as incorrect notions of what was becoming as themselves, and were therefore unfit to advise them. The atmosphere of the factory and the warehouse was redolent of vanity. Dress was the chief topic of conversation, and was often the only motive to industry. It was a marvel that girls tainted by such an atmosphere ever came to the schools; still they did come, and in great numbers, though with most unsatisfactory results. Miss Mills knew a senior class having upwards of twenty members, whose teacher was earnest, constant, loving, but greatly depressed by the consciousness that the evil of dress was destroying nearly all the good which was done. She knew that she might count up a full class for a few Sundays in the early summer, when the girls had provided themselves with new attire for the season, and also towards Christmas, when the same thing was repeated. They then came regularly for a few Sundays, as if to compare notes, and then only occasionally, as whim or inclination led them. And here was the mischief, that when a girl of this class had managed to make herself ridiculously fine, or, as she thought, superbly grand, she must seek occasion to display herself. Of course she could only put on her finery on the Sunday, and then came the temptation to saunter in the crowded thoroughfares, where she might be seen by everybody, and thus she exposed herself to dangers which it was dreadful to contemplate. Too often this was the beginning of a downward course, a steep and perilous descent which, once entered upon, would be trodden with an accelerated pace, unless the wayward one was checked by the voice of the Spirit of God. Discussing the remedy for the evil, Miss Mills said that plain and positive interference with young people on such a subject would generally be resented as an encroachment on their liberty, and in many cases they were driven away from the school by injudicious talking to. She enforced upon the conference the suggestion that the junior classes should be well taught, and that the female teachers should set an example of chaste simplicity and neatness which the scholars might follow without danger to themselves. It was important to impress upon their minds that the lowest kind of vanity was the love of wearing fine clothes, but this would do little good unless the teacher proved that she herself was above being influenced by it. It would also be better if the teachers of the senior classes were persons not only of Christian character and cultivated intellect, but also of good social position.

THE CLERGY OF MISSOURI AND THE TEST OATH.

(From the Times correspondent.)

The troubles about the test oath imposed by the new Constitution of Missouri have begun. On Saturday evening, September 2nd, the limit of time expired within which the oath must be taken, and all lawyers, teachers, clergymen, and jurymen who failed to take it by that time subjected themselves to fine and imprisonment. The lawyers, jurymen, and teachers have generally taken it, for the State Government has a direct control over them, and had they not obeyed its mandates they could easily have been deprived of business. Not so the clergymen, however. Just before the expiration of the time the Baptist preachers held a meeting, resolved not to take the oath, and defied Governor Fletcher. When September 2nd closed, it was found that not more than one-fourth of the clergymen in St. Louis, and scarcely a dozen in the State outside of the city, had subscribed the oath. No

Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Old School Presbyterian, or preacher of the Christian Church had taken it, and the few who had conformed to the law were Episcopalians, Unitarians, and Congregationalists. The law states that all clergymen who do not take the oath are "forbidden to preach or teach," yet on Sunday, the 3rd of September, services were held in every church in Missouri. Without any deviation from the ordinary mode of worship every non-juring clergyman conducted his services morning and evening, and every one became liable to a fine to 500 dollars, and six months' imprisonment. No reference was made to the great political question uppermost in the minds of all, the clergy, with entire unanimity of sentiment, concluding that the only dignified and Christian course was to maintain alliance with regard to the enforcement of a law which they believed hostile to the spirit of Christianity.

Now that the clergymen have openly violated the law, the great question is whether it will be enforced. As the Governor of the State is not supported by more than one-fifth of the people, and the clergy have right on their side, and, by a masterly stroke of policy, have had matters so fixed that the United States' troops will keep their hands off, we shall no doubt for some time enjoy the spectacle of the clergy continuing to preach in violation of law. The Governor's hands are tied; he has not the power to enforce the law, and he has done all that he possibly can by writing a threatening letter to the clergy, in which he says the State militia will be called in to stop the non-jurors from preaching—the State militia, by the way, being composed of the members of the very same churches whose clergy refuse to take the oath. The Governor says:—

Law-abiding men will, I presume, cause warrants to be issued for persons who violate the law by preaching or teaching without first taking the oath, or who may take it falsely, and will cause them to be bound over to appear at the next circuit court of the county to answer indictments for their offences. The whole military force of the State will be at the command of the officers of the law to enforce legal process in this as in all other cases.

Certainly, never was a more sorrowful spectacle exhibited than that of the ruler of a great State compelled to use military power to enforce an odious law that nine-tenths of the people detest. It is needless for me to say that thus far in no instance has the law been enforced.

THE SEE OF VICTORIA, CHINA.—The rumour of any decision having been come to for the suppression of the see of Victoria is denied on authority.

DEGREE OF D.D. DECLINED.—The honorary degree of D.D. was recently conferred on the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, by the University of Rochester, U.S., but we understand the rev. gentleman respectfully declined the honour. — *Glasgow Morning Journal*.

DENOMINATIONAL UNION.—At a public breakfast held last week at Bristol in connection with the local auxiliary of the London Missionary Society, Dr. Gotch, of the Baptist College, Bristol, alluded to the slight difference that existed between Congregationalists and Baptists, and threw out the hint so often offered by members of both bodies, whether they could not unite and become one denomination.

THE REV. ROBERT YOUNG, of Auchterarder, who was the innocent author of the disruption of the Church of Scotland, died at the close of last week. Mr. Young's presentation to Auchterarder in 1839 being opposed gave rise to the famous Auchterarder case, which, carried through all the courts, was decided finally in the House of Lords in August, 1842, in his favour, and was followed by the great secession, of which Dr. Chalmers was the leader, and which resulted in the organisation of the Free Church.

BISHOP CROWTHER.—Letters have been received this month from Bishop Crowther and several members of his family, detailing the satisfactory progress of their labours on the Niger, where the Bishop has gone with a band of native Christian teachers from Sierra Leone, to place them at the various new schools and mission stations which he has been able to establish there. The Bishop is accompanied by his youngest daughter, Mrs. Thompson, who is about to superintend a girls' school up the Niger. She asks for contributions of school materials and rewards; also for children's skirts and jackets, books, bags, &c. The Bishop says in his letter, "I have again resorted to the reading-box for supplies of slates, pencils, &c., and have now taken the whole with me, to be distributed among the schools up the Niger. You will thus see what an extensive use we have been making of these supplies." A box is being prepared to be sent out from Reading the last week in October. — *Record*.

MORE ROUPEING FOR MINISTERS' MONEY IN EDINBURGH.—A sale of effects seized for the benefit of the city clergy took place at the Cross on Wednesday at noon. The first lot of goods put up belonged to Mr. Alexander, consisting of four chairs. After a keen contest between Mr. Hillhouse and Mr. Goulding, broker, the former secured the goods for 15s. The next sale was of the property of Mr. Hislop, ironmonger, consisting of a bar of iron, a bath, beam and scales, and two goblets, which were bought by a private party, who paid the money on the spot. The property of the Misses Rodgers, consisting of a press, a chest of drawers, four chairs, and a pair of shop steps, was next sold, and bought by Mr. Proudfoot for the owners at 1l. The next lot put up consisted of ten pairs of ladies' boots, the property of Mr. Mitchell, shoemaker. The boots were bought by a shoemaker for 1l. 11s., after a keen contest between several shoe-

makers. The property of Mr. Reid, consisting of a sofa and easy chair, was the next sale, and caused a good deal of excitement, owing to the offers for the goods made by several brokers, amongst others Mr. Goulding, who said he was purchasing them back for the owner. The price asked by Caw was 3l., but the offers ran up to 7l., which sum was offered by Mr. Goulding, who secured the lot. The next sale consisted of a quantity of lead pipes, the property of Messrs. Kay and Co. These were bought by a private party for 3l. 3s. 8d. The last sale was that of an easy chair, belonging to Mr. John Fraser, which was sold, after a strong contest, to a broker for 8s. 6d. There were not so many people at the sale as on former occasions, and although there was very keen bidding on the part of several brokers, no striking manifestation of ill feeling among them was shown. — *Caledonian Mercury*.

THE CITY UNION OF BENEFICES ACT.—The Bishop of London has again been disappointed in his endeavours to give effect to the City Churches Act. Of the three attempts at amalgamation which have been made public, two have turned out to be failures. Yet, strangely enough, these two were made under the very conditions which the Commissioners appeared to think most favourable to success. There were no clergy to interpose their influence or their veto, for the livings were vacant. When, on the death of the Rev. Hartwell Horne, the benefice of St. Edmund the King, in Lombard-street, was void, it was fully believed that the first step in carrying out the recommendations of the Commissioners would be taken. No appointment was made for some time in order that no difficulty should arise in that way. The vestry, however, interposed its veto, and ultimately the bishop was compelled to fill up the living. A precisely similar result is now reported in regard to St. Clement, Eastcheap, which has been kept vacant for twelve months, in the hope that a scheme might pass for uniting it with St. Mary, Abchurch, but here again the vestry and parishioners have refused their consent, and consequently the plan for amalgamation has been defeated. So that the union of St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, with All-hallows', Lombard-street, which we presume is now settled, is the solitary result of five years of effort to accomplish the objects for which the act was passed. — *Record*.

RICASOLI ON CHURCH AND STATE.—A letter of Baron Ricasoli to the Liberal Association of Florence, dated 11th July last, has only now been published. The object of the ex-Minister is to give his opinion as to the programme of the party during the election. He recommends, as the principles of their political creed:—"in politics, monarchy and the statutes, and by their means the completion of the national unity; in administrative matters, decentralisation and liberty everywhere." The reason for supporting monarchy is that with the Italians it has been "the mother and friend of liberty and independence, the axis of the development of the national destinies, the common bond of the Italian people, divided for centuries." In regard to decentralisation and liberty, Baron Ricasoli points out the great distinction between despotic and free Governments, that in the former the people have nothing to do but pay taxes and obey the laws, while in the latter Government only moderates the universal activity co-operating for the common benefit, and the people themselves make, discuss, and study the laws. A free Government, therefore, gives the people the most effective intellectual and political education, but to bring forth these fruits a training in the government of the province and the commune is necessary. In regard to Venice the nation should be firm, preparing for a conflict, but allowing the initiative to Government. In regard to Rome the convention of 15th Sept., 1864, must be executed; but, the foreign intervention ceasing, it is no longer a question of Italy going to Rome, but of Rome coming to Italy. It is complicated with the religious, or rather, clerical question; and to settle that he recommends entire separation between Church and State, by which "the Church, recovering its liberty, will enter into the sphere of common law, and peace between the Church and the State be made."

THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.—The Bishop of Capetown has forwarded the following reply to the address from the President and Council of the English Church Union:—

Bishop's Court, Capetown, May 26th, 1865.
My dear Brethren,—I thank you very heartily for your kind address of sympathy under my many distresses and anxieties. I can assure you, however, that "the loss of position which the Episcopate, clergy, and Church of South Africa may have sustained by the late judgment," is amongst the least of these. I believe not one of us have given these things a thought. What does disturb us is the fear of making mistakes, in critical and difficult circumstances, and injuring the cause of Him whom we love, and desire wholly to serve; and perhaps also the pain arising from misrepresentation and slander, to which it were impossible to reply, without bringing down a great public question to the level of mere personal controversy. I believe that God, who has upheld us hitherto, will do so to the end; and that through the prayers of the faithful, unceasingly offered up on our behalf, this Church will escape the snares and dangers by which it is surrounded.

In your general view of the results of the recent judgment I entirely concur. Learning no longer upon the arm of flesh, looking up continually to God for counsel, the Colonial Churches will organise themselves, as voluntary religious societies, upon the principles of the Church in primitive times; and will maintain their communion with each other, and with their Mother Church, through what must at no distant day assemble—a National Synod. If legal bonds no longer unite us to the Church of England, canons passed in a common assembly of all our churches will. I am happy to say that from the beginning this Church has declined to

the great meeting of the Synod this year. This writer may consider them to be "inexpedient," "uncalled for," "unnecessary," and so on, but it is very certain that they touched the spirit of all Scottish Voluntaries. They indicated that the heart of the main section of Dissenters was sound to the core, and that the old spirit of resistance to wrong had not, as it was feared, died out. The English Nonconformists would have been ashamed of their brethren if they had done other than they did. The light of the Voluntary controversy was first kindled in England by Scottish men, who came as missionaries to a dark land, to preach a fundamental truth of the Gospel of Christ. From the time that they came the controversy in England has not ceased. They were our first teachers; and we should have been grieved beyond measure if they had proved recreant in the hour of trial to the principles we have inherited from them. This "Scotch Dissenter" bemoans that the action of the Synod has thrown back, for a generation at least, the proposed union with the Free Church of Scotland; all we can reply is, that it therefore evidently came just in time. If the Free Church can only stand aghast at a firm adherence to principle it had better stand alone in that position. Many English Nonconformists have doubted the sincerity of the Free Church proposals, and if it be true what this writer says, their doubts are now justified, and the United Presbyterian Church will be well quit of the proposed union. Looking, however, at the generally demoralised tone of the "Scotch Dissenter's" letter, we may perhaps take this assertion for what it is worth; and if the proceedings of the Free Church Assembly, including Dr. Buchanan's speech denouncing the Annuity-tax, meant anything at all, we should say that this writer has ventured an assertion for the truth of which he could not produce the shadow of a proof. If, however, he should be correct, we can only express our hope that the proposed union will be postponed until principle takes that place in Free Church councils which mere expediency now appears to occupy.

Another Scottish matter. Just at the time when an influential portion of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland is affecting the ceremonies of the Episcopalian community the Episcopalian Bishop of St. Andrews has delivered a Charge against Presbyterianism. The bishop feels compelled to state why he and his community dissent from the Church Establishment in Scotland, and he says it is not because they do doubt the lawfulness of Establishments, but because they consider the Presbyterian order to be utterly unscriptural. The bishop says that he is persuaded that the principle of a Church Establishment is a Scriptural one, and that to abandon a right and Scriptural principle because it has been abused is a policy as pernicious as it is feeble and unsound. He has, therefore, no quarrel with the Church Establishment as such. But before he can unite with her, he wishes to see the "needful bonds of a Catholic unity." He cannot see this in the present Establishment, because it "mutilates the Christian ministry," and "deprives the Church of its apostolate," or in other words, of its bishops. He is hopeful of the success of Episcopalianism in Scotland, and believes that its missions will be welcomed in all parts of the land. He thinks the Established Church to be weakened and reduced, and "tending towards political disorganisation." The moral of the whole appears to be that the Established Church must be assimilated to the Episcopalian in orders as well as in ceremonies, and that it must accept its bishops as well as its services. In that case the bishops will see to it that it remains an Establishment. The Established Church of Scotland has received many a flouting, but scarcely one so contemptuous as this.

We print in another column the report of the City Lands Committee of the London Corporation on the Bunhill-fields Burial-ground. It is a clear and able summary of the relation of the Corporation to the ground in question, but, we regret to say, does not advance the matter at issue. We suspect, also, that there is some reservation in the history of the case after the year 1781. If our memory serves us rightly, it was then competent for the Corporation to have taken and give such a lease of the ground as would have secured it from the desecration now threatened by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. But it is clear that the representatives of the Nonconformist interest at that period were themselves not alive to the danger which has now occurred. The whole of the present difficulties seem, however, to have arisen from the unsolicited interference of a Mr. Joseph Ivimey, a lawyer, who, without sufficiently, if at all, communicating with other Nonconformists, himself opened negotiations with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, offering them 10,000*l.* for the freehold of the ground. This sum the Com-

missioners accepted, and considered that an arrangement to that effect had been agreed upon. As Mr. Ivimey, however, was not at all supported, the arrangement fell to the ground. The Commissioners now consider this to have been a bid for the property, express their willingness to sell it at the price, and no doubt think that the Nonconformists, while ready with their money, are making a tool of the Corporation to get the ground for nothing. If the negotiations should ultimately fall through, the Nonconformists may thank Mr. Joseph Ivimey, who bears a good name (whoever he himself may be), for the result. If they should not fall through, it will be because 10,000*l.* has been forthcoming, for which the Commissioners will, we hope, feel especially grateful to Mr. Joseph Ivimey. Meantime, will no one ascertain whether this ground has been consecrated? Surely such a fact cannot be so very difficult to find, and if it should be found the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with all their power, may be set at naught.

We have great pleasure in drawing attention to a letter, followed by a programme of lectures, from the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, in our present issue. Dr. Parker proposes to deliver three lectures in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on subjects connected with the relation of the Established Church to Truth, Justice, and the Nonconformist body—for so we read the titles of his proposed addresses. We are glad to see any man taking spontaneously such a course, and especially a man so able to do justice to his subject as Dr. Parker. While we appreciate fully the earnestness which excites Dr. Parker to say that he is ready to visit, so far as his pastoral duties will permit, all the towns in the kingdom to repeat these lectures, and while we should be glad for him to do so, we at the same time cannot help expressing the wish that other Nonconformists will be found to follow his example. Dr. Parker is not, we believe, identified with the Liberation Society, but there is no reason why we should not welcome from him all the service which he is willing to render.

Exeter is just now in the throes of its municipal elections, and has thought fit to perform an act of retributive revenge on some of its best and hardest working Liberals. It will be remembered that, when Mr. Coleridge contested the seat for this borough, some Nonconformist electors felt that they could not vote for a representative who would not even go so far in the direction of a Liberal policy as to abolish Church-rates. The result was that on his first contest Mr. Coleridge was defeated, but at the General Election, owing to "an arrangement" between the Liberal and Tory sections, he was returned. For the part which they took in this matter, as the representatives of the Nonconformist interest, two members of the Common Council, Messrs. Trehane and Huxtable, have now been rejected from their seats. We are sure that these gentlemen will not regret their position, and that for their consistency they will receive the honour of all true Liberals. They may also rest assured of living to see the day when those who have now rejected them will justify their action and reinstate them in their offices. For, we apprehend, the Liberal party, not merely at Exeter, but elsewhere, can less afford to lose the Trehanes and Huxtables than they can afford to stand aloof from the Liberal party.

BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.

The following is the report of the Corporation City Lands Committee in reference to this burial-ground:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED,

We whose names are hereunto subscribed of your committee for letting the City lands, to whom on the 9th day of June, 1864, it was referred to consider whether any or what steps should be taken to secure the maintenance of the Bunhill-fields Burial Ground in its present state, do certify that we proceeded in the said reference, and were attended by Charles Reed, Esq., deputy, the mover thereof in this honourable court, who was heard upon the subject; and we were also attended by a deputation of the memorialists, consisting of Samuel Morley, Esq., James Heywood, Esq., and Walter C. Venning, Esq., who being heard upon the subject of the said memorial, stated the object of the memorialists to be to prevent the desecration of the burial-ground in which the remains of many of their relatives had been interred; and the deputation considered that if the corporation would consent to become trustees of the ground, and undertake to keep the same in order, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners might probably be induced to make some arrangement for effecting that object without requiring any payment to be made to them for the ground.

That, having examined the deeds and documents relating to the said ground, we find that it forms part of the Finsbury estate held by the corporation on lease for a term which will expire at Christmas, 1867, at which period the whole of the property will become vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. And we find that in the year 1662 the field called Bunhill Field, together with several other fields and meadows, were demised by the corporation as grazing land to Henry Tindall, for

fifty-one years from Christmas, 1661, and we do not find that at this time any portion of Bunhill Fields had been converted into or used as a burial-ground; but shortly before the expiration of this lease a new lease was granted to James Browne for a term of sixty-one years, in which lease it is stated that part of the ground was used for a burying-place; and in a subsequent lease, which expired at Michaelmas, 1781, the ground is described as Bunhill-fields Burying Ground.

That upon the expiration of the last-mentioned lease the City Lands Committee, with the sanction of his honourable court, proceeded to consider the best course to be pursued with respect to the said ground, and had several interviews with the Prebend of Finsbury upon the subject, and the committee were attended by a deputation appointed at a meeting of Protestant Dissenters, whose ancestors and relations had been interred in the said ground, and who were apprehensive that great extortions and inconveniences might ensue if the ground were let to any individual; and the deputation accordingly proposed to take a lease thereof for a term of twenty-one years, at the clear yearly rent of 280*l.*; but the committee thinking the ground worth 300*l.* per annum, the deputation declined taking a lease at that rent.

The Corporation then determined not to grant any lease of the ground, and the City Lands Committee, under the authority of this honourable court, appointed a keeper of the burial-ground; and keepers were appointed from time to time as vacancies occurred, the last of such keepers having been Miss Letitia Mary Montague, who held the appointment until the burial-ground was closed in the year 1852.

That some apprehension appearing to be entertained on the part of the public that the Corporation intended to appropriate the ground to building purposes, a resolution was passed by this honourable court on the 1st February, 1788, that no alteration should at any time thereafter be made, by or under the authority of this court, by building on Bunhill-fields burial-ground or any part thereof; but that the same and every part thereof should at all times thereafter remain for the purpose of burials only, in such manner as had been accustomed for many years past; which resolution the court directed should be printed in the daily and evening papers.

That for several years prior to the burial-ground being closed the fees received by the Corporation had considerably diminished, and from the year 1849 until the closing of the ground in the year 1852 the fees were not sufficient to defray the expenses.

That after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, your committee deemed it advisable to appoint a deputation to confer with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon the subject of the said memorial, and an appointment having been made for that purpose, the deputation had an interview with the commissioners, when the deputation explained the nature of the memorial, and stated that the Corporation were desirous of ascertaining the views of the commissioners upon the subject, and whether any arrangement could be made to meet the views and wishes of the memorialists by preserving the present sacred character of the burial-ground; and the commissioners informed the deputation that some time since a negotiation had been opened with them by Mr. Joseph Ivimey (one of the memorialists), on behalf of some gentlemen who proposed to purchase the burial-ground, in order that the same might be preserved from desecration, and the commissioners considered that the terms of arrangement had been agreed upon, whereby, in consideration of the sum of 10,000*l.*, the burial-ground was to be conveyed to certain trustees, subject to a condition that, in case the ground should be applied to any other purpose, it should revert to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

That the memorialists having been apprised of the information furnished by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, your committee were informed that, although it was true Mr. Ivimey had been in communication with the commissioners, with the view of purchasing the ground, he had withdrawn from all further negotiation, and considered that there was no contract or obligation existing between him and the commissioners.

That a further conference was subsequently held with the commissioners, when the commissioners were apprised of the information furnished by your committee with respect to the negotiations opened by Mr. Joseph Ivimey, and the deputation of your committee requested to know whether the commissioners would be disposed to make any arrangement for granting the corporation a lease of the ground at a nominal rent, subject to their keeping it up in good condition, and to the lease being determined in the event of the ground being appropriated to any secular purpose, when the commissioners stated that they had nothing further to communicate beyond what they had said at the last meeting; that, being trustees, they were bound to make the most of the property; but they were still willing to sell it at the price offered by Mr. Ivimey, although they did not consider that to be the full value of the ground.

That after a careful consideration of the subject, we have deemed it right to report the facts elucidated in the course of the inquiry made by us, and the result of the conferences held with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, leaving it to your honourable court to determine the course to be pursued under all the circumstances of the case.

All which we submit to the judgment of this honourable court. Dated this thirteenth day of September, 1865.

SYDNEY H. WATERLOW.
G. R. BENGOUGH.
WM. HARRIDGE.
JAMES BUTCHER.
R. B. WHITESIDE.
JAMES E. SAUNDERS.
THOS. FRICKER.
GEORGE MASON.
ALFRED J. WATERLOW.

CONFERENCE OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS IN LIVERPOOL.

For some weeks past extensive arrangements have been preparing for the reception of delegates nominated from all parts of the country to attend this conference. About 200 representatives assembled on Wednesday in the Liverpool Institute. These were divided into four sections, with presidents and vice-presidents appointed to each. The first section was presided over by Mr. Charles Reed, of London, and Mr. Councillor

Barber, of Stockport; and Mr. John Harrison, of Liverpool, read papers on the respective plans of lessons of the Sunday-school Union and of Mr. Mimpries. Mr. Alderman Manton presided over Section 2, and the subjects were concerning "Classification and Management." Section 3 was presided over by Mr. John Patterson, of Liverpool, subject, "Sunday-school Accessories." Section 4 was presided over by Mr. J. A. Picton, of Liverpool, and discussed the subject of "Senior Scholars." Among those present are James Sidebottom, Esq., Manchester; E. Wood, Esq., Nottingham; Rev. G. Shaw, Belfast; T. G. Harkness, Esq., Dumfries; J. O. Jones, Esq., of Liverpool; R. Beatty, Esq., Blackburn; H. Lea, Esq., Salford; J. Cropper, Esq., Liverpool; W. Dickson, Esq., Edinburgh; Dr. Pankhurst, Manchester; J. Smithers, Esq., London; D. Pratt, Esq., London; R. Entwistle, Esq., Bolton; and E. Ridley, Esq., Newcastle. Among the papers read was one by Miss Ruth Mills, of Leicester, on "Our Senior Girls," from which we quote the following:—

Miss Mills dealt with some of the difficulties connected with the teaching of a class of senior girls, and suggested means by which they might be overcome. In such a class, she remarked, there was something very attractive, regarded from the outside. The teacher himself, however, in the pursuit of his work, did not meet with the wonder-lit eye, and eager upturned face, and ready question of the little one, but with a degree of restless inattention which was enough to discourage the most hopeful, and try the patience of the gentlest; eyes that wandered over the room in search of anything or nothing, one member of the class holding communication with one opposite by telegraphic signal, and in answer to the simplest question, a vacant stare, or an apathetic "I don't know." But there were special difficulties which teachers of senior girls must make it their business to study, and carefully prepare themselves to grapple with. Fickleness came out with marked prominence in the girl of that class which Sunday-schools were chiefly designed to benefit. Sent out to work at an early age, she was able to earn her own livelihood while a mere child. She became altogether independent of her parents, and attended school only when she thought well. A greater evil, however, was that love of dress which now more than ever was corrupting the morals of young girls, and absorbing their minds to the exclusion of every better and nobler taste. Girls of the working class were, she thought, much to be pitied that they wore their own mistresses at so early an age, and that before such useful guiding qualities as prudence, foresight, judgment, and taste had asserted their right to lead they had full liberty to spend the money they earned, and thus able to carry out every vain and foolish idea. It often happened that their mothers had as incorrect notions of what was becoming as themselves, and were therefore unfit to advise them. The atmosphere of the factory and the warehouse was redolent of vanity. Dress was the chief topic of conversation, and was often the only motive to industry. It was a marvel that girls tainted by such an atmosphere ever came to the schools; still they did come, and in great numbers, though with most unsatisfactory results. Miss Mills knew a senior class having upwards of twenty members, whose teacher was earnest, constant, loving, but greatly depressed by the consciousness that the evil of dress was destroying nearly all the good which was done. She knew that she might count up a full class for a few Sundays in the early summer, when the girls had provided themselves with new attire for the season, and also towards Christmas, when the same thing was repeated. They then came regularly for a few Sundays, as if to compare notes, and then only occasionally, as whim or inclination led them. And here was the mischief, that when a girl of this class had managed to make herself ridiculously fine, or, as she thought, superbly grand, she must seek occasion to display herself. Of course she could only put on her finery on the Sunday, and then came the temptation to saunter in the crowded thoroughfares, where she might be seen by everybody, and thus she exposed herself to dangers which it was dreadful to contemplate. Too often this was the beginning of a downward course, a steep and perilous descent which, once entered upon, would be trodden with an accelerated pace, unless the wayward one was checked by the voice of the Spirit of God. Discussing the remedy for the evil, Miss Mills said that plain and positive interference with young people on such a subject would generally be resented as an encroachment on their liberty, and in many cases they were driven away from the school by injudicious talking to. She enforced upon the conference the suggestion that the junior classes should be well taught, and that the female teachers should set an example of chaste simplicity and neatness which the scholars might follow without danger to themselves. It was important to impress upon their minds that the lowest kind of vanity was the love of wearing fine clothes, but this would do little good unless the teacher proved that she herself was above being influenced by it. It would also be better if the teachers of the senior classes were persons not only of Christian character and cultivated intellect, but also of good social position.

THE CLERGY OF MISSOURI AND THE TEST OATH.

(From the Times correspondent.)

The troubles about the test oath imposed by the new Constitution of Missouri have begun. On Saturday evening, September 2nd, the limit of time expired within which the oath must be taken, and all lawyers, teachers, clergymen, and jurymen who failed to take it by that time subjected themselves to fine and imprisonment. The lawyers, jurymen, and teachers have generally taken it, for the State Government has a direct control over them, and had they not obeyed its mandates they could easily have been deprived of business. Not so the clergymen, however. Just before the expiration of the time the Baptist preachers held a meeting, resolved not to take the oath, and defied Governor Fletcher. When September 2nd closed, it was found that not more than one-fourth of the clergymen in St. Louis, and scarcely a dozen in the State outside of the city, had subscribed the oath. No

Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Old School Presbyterian, or preacher of the Christian Church had taken it, and the few who had conformed to the law were Episcopalians, Unitarians, and Congregationalists. The law states that all clergymen who do not take the oath are "forbidden to preach or teach," yet on Sunday, the 3rd of September, services were held in every church in Missouri. Without any deviation from the ordinary mode of worship every non-juring clergyman conducted his services morning and evening, and every one became liable to a fine to 500 dols. and six months' imprisonment. No reference was made to the great political question uppermost in the minds of all, the clergy, with entire unanimity of sentiment, concluding that the only dignified and Christian course was to maintain silence with regard to the enforcement of a law which they believed hostile to the spirit of Christianity.

Now that the clergymen have openly violated the law, the great question is whether it will be enforced. As the Governor of the State is not supported by more than one-fifth of the people, and the clergy have right on their side, and, by a masterly stroke of policy, have had matters so fixed that the United States' troops will keep their hands off, we shall no doubt for some time enjoy the spectacle of the clergy continuing to preach in violation of law. The Governor's hands are tied; he has not the power to enforce the law, and he has done all that he possibly can by writing a threatening letter to the clergy, in which he says the State militia will be called in to stop the non-jurors from preaching—the State militia, by the way, being composed of the members of the very same churches whose clergy refuse to take the oath. The Governor says:—

Law-abiding men will, I presume, cause warrants to be issued for persons who violate the law by preaching or teaching without first taking the oath, or who may take it falsely, and will cause them to be bound over to appear at the next circuit court of the county to answer indictments for their offences. The whole military force of the State will be at the command of the officers of the law to enforce legal process in this as in all other cases.

Certainly, never was a more sorrowful spectacle exhibited than that of the ruler of a great State compelled to use military power to enforce an odious law that nine-tenths of the people detest. It is needless for me to say that thus far in no instance has the law been enforced.

THE SEE OF VICTORIA, CHINA.—The rumour of any decision having been come to for the suppression of the see of Victoria is denied on authority.

DEGREE OF D.D. DECLINED.—The honorary degree of D.D. was recently conferred on the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, by the University of Rochester, U.S., but we understand the rev. gentleman respectfully declined the honour. — *Glasgow Morning Journal*.

DENOMINATIONAL UNION.—At a public breakfast held last week at Bristol in connection with the local auxiliary of the London Missionary Society, Dr. Gotch, of the Baptist College, Bristol, alluded to the slight difference that existed between Congregationalists and Baptists, and threw out the hint so often offered by members of both bodies, whether they could not unite and become one denomination.

THE REV. ROBERT YOUNG, of Auchterarder, who was the innocent author of the disruption of the Church of Scotland, died at the close of last week. Mr. Young's presentation to Auchterarder in 1839 being opposed gave rise to the famous Auchterarder case, which, carried through all the courts, was decided finally in the House of Lords in August, 1842, in his favour, and was followed by the great secession, of which Dr. Chalmers was the leader, and which resulted in the organisation of the Free Church.

BISHOP CROWTHER.—Letters have been received this month from Bishop Crowther and several members of his family, detailing the satisfactory progress of their labours on the Niger, where the Bishop has gone with a band of native Christian teachers from Sierra Leone, to place them at the various new schools and mission stations which he has been able to establish there. The Bishop is accompanied by his youngest daughter, Mrs. Thompson, who is about to superintend a girls' school up the Niger. She asks for contributions of school materials and rewards; also for children's skirts and jackets, books, bags, &c. The Bishop says in his letter, "I have again resorted to the reading-box for supplies of slates, pencils, &c., and have now taken the whole with me, to be distributed among the schools up the Niger. You will thus see what an extensive use we have been making of these supplies." A box is being prepared to be sent out from Reading the last week in October. — *Record*.

MORE ROUPEING FOR MINISTERS' MONEY IN EDINBURGH.—A sale of effects seized for the benefit of the city clergy took place at the Cross on Wednesday at noon. The first lot of goods put up belonged to Mr. Alexander, consisting of four chairs. After a keen contest between Mr. Hillhouse and Mr. Goulding, broker, the former secured the goods for 15s. The next sale was of the property of Mr. Hislop, ironmonger, consisting of a bar of iron, a bath, beam and scales, and two goblets, which were bought by a private party, who paid the money on the spot. The property of the Misses Rodgers, consisting of a press, a chest of drawers, four chairs, and a pair of shop steps, was next sold, and bought by Mr. Proudfoot for the owners at 17. The next lot put up consisted of ten pairs of ladies' boots, the property of Mr. Mitchell, shoemaker. The boots were bought by a shoemaker for 17. 11s., after a keen contest between several shoe-

makers. The property of Mr. Reid, consisting of a sofa and easy chair, was the next sale, and caused a good deal of excitement, owing to the offers for the goods made by several brokers, amongst others Mr. Goulding, who said he was purchasing them back for the owner. The price asked by Caw was 37., but the offers ran up to 77., which sum was offered by Mr. Goulding, who secured the lot. The next sale consisted of a quantity of lead pipes, the property of Messrs. Kay and Co. These were bought by a private party for 37. 3s. 8d. The last sale was that of an easy chair, belonging to Mr. John Fraser, which was sold, after a strong contest, to a broker for 8s. 6d. There were not so many people at the sale as on former occasions, and although there was very keen bidding on the part of several brokers, no striking manifestation of ill feeling among them was shown. — *Caledonian Mercury*.

THE CITY UNION OF BENEFICES ACT.—The Bishop of London has again been disappointed in his endeavours to give effect to the City Churches Act. Of the three attempts at amalgamation which have been made public, two have turned out to be failures. Yet, strangely enough, these two were made under the very conditions which the Commissioners appeared to think most favourable to success. There were no clergy to interpose their influence or their veto, for the livings were vacant. When, on the death of the Rev. Hartwell Horne, the benefice of St. Edmund the King, in Lombard-street, was void, it was fully believed that the first step in carrying out the recommendations of the Commissioners would be taken. No appointment was made for some time in order that no difficulty should arise in that way. The vestry, however, interposed its veto, and ultimately the bishop was compelled to fill up the living. A precisely similar result is now reported in regard to St. Clement, Eastcheap, which has been kept vacant for twelve months, in the hope that a scheme might pass for uniting it with St. Mary, Abchurch, but here again the vestry and parishioners have refused their consent, and consequently the plan for amalgamation has been defeated. So that the union of St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, with All-hallows', Lombard-street, which we presume is now settled, is the solitary result of five years of effort to accomplish the objects for which the act was passed. — *Record*.

RICASOLI ON CHURCH AND STATE.—A letter of Baron Ricasoli to the Liberal Association of Florence, dated 11th July last, has only now been published. The object of the ex-Minister is to give his opinion as to the programme of the party during the election. He recommends, as the principles of their political creed:—"in politics, monarchy and the statutes, and by their means the completion of the national unity; in administrative matters, decentralization and liberty everywhere." The reason for supporting monarchy is that with the Italians it has been "the mother and friend of liberty and independence, the axis of the development of the national destinies, the common bond of the Italian people, divided for centuries." In regard to decentralization and liberty, Baron Ricasoli points out the great distinction between despotic and free Governments, that in the former the people have nothing to do but pay taxes and obey the laws, while in the latter Government only moderates the universal activity co-operating for the common benefit, and the people themselves make, discuss, and study the laws. A free Government, therefore, gives the people the most effective intellectual and political education, but to bring forth these fruits a training in the government of the province and the commune is necessary. In regard to Venetia the nation should be firm, preparing for a conflict, but allowing the initiative to Government. In regard to Rome the convention of 15th Sept., 1864, must be executed; but, the foreign intervention ceasing, it is no longer a question of Italy going to Rome, but of Rome coming to Italy. It is complicated with the religious, or rather, clerical question; and to settle that he recommends entire separation between Church and State, by which "the Church, recovering its liberty, will enter into the sphere of common law, and peace between the Church and the State be made."

THE BISHOP OF CAPETOWN.—The Bishop of Capetown has forwarded the following reply to the address from the President and Council of the English Church Union:—

Bishop's Court, Capetown, May 26th, 1865.

My dear Brethren,—I thank you very heartily for your kind address of sympathy under my many distresses and anxieties. I can assure you, however, that "the loss of position which the Episcopate, clergy, and Church of South Africa may have sustained by the late judgment," is amongst the least of these. I believe not one of us have given these things a thought. What does disturb us is the fear of making mistakes, in critical and difficult circumstances, and injuring the cause of Him whom we love, and desire wholly to serve; and perhaps also the pain arising from misrepresentation and slander, to which it were impossible to reply, without bringing down a great public question to the level of mere personal controversy. I believe that God, who has upheld us hitherto, will do so to the end; and that through the prayers of the faithful, unceasingly offered up on our behalf, this Church will escape the snares and dangers by which it is surrounded.

In your general view of the results of the recent judgment I entirely concur. Leaning no longer upon the arm of flesh, looking up continually to God for counsel, the Colonial Churches will organise themselves, as voluntary religious societies, upon the principles of the Church in primitive times; and will maintain their communion with each other, and with their Mother Church, through what must at no distant day assemble—a National Synod. If legal bonds no longer unite us to the Church of England, canons passed in a common assembly of all our churches will. I am happy to say that from the beginning this Church has declined to

apply to the legislature for legal powers to enforce the proceedings of its Synods. We have asked only for toleration, and the free exercise of our religious liberties. We shall, I trust, never ask for more.

You will hardly expect me to say much as to the course which this Church will at present pursue, under a judgment which we deem to be in many respects unjust. All that I can now say is that I trust and earnestly pray that God may give us all grace to do our duty, at a moment of great peril to the Church and to the faith. Many assure me that they pray daily for us. I entreat them not to remit their intercessions. Great trials and dangers are, I think, still before us.

I remain, dear Brethren,

Your faithful servant in Christ,

R. CAPETOWN.

Hon. Colin Lindsay, President, and the Members
of the English Church Union.

Religious Intelligence.

BATTERSEA-PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. J. Scott James, of Newport, Essex, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Surrey Congregational Union to take the oversight of this infant cause, and purposes entering upon his duties on Sabbath next, October 1st. A valuable freehold site has been obtained from the park commissioners, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, for the contemplated building, which will form one of the twelve Morley chapels now rising up in different destitute localities of the metropolitan district, under the auspices of the London Chapel Building Society.

WANDSWORTH-ROAD, SOUTH LAMBETH.—On Sunday week, the 10th inst., the opening services of this newly-erected Congregational chapel were resumed; their suspension having been occasioned by the non-completion of sundry details at the time of the opening sermon by Rev. J. W. Betts, of Peckham. Three sermons were preached on the occasion—that in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Tomkins, of Walford-road Congregational Church, Stoke Newington; that in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Pillans, of Camberwell; and that in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Stockwell. The congregations were excellent. On Monday evening, the 11th inst., a tea-meeting was held in the church, about 180 persons were present. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who presided at the subsequent public meeting, expressed himself much pleased with the improved appearance of the church, the advantage of the minister's residence on the spot, and the facilities afforded by the ground at the back of the church for enlargement at some future time. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. W. Freeman, of Twickenham, the Rev. W. Morton Mather, the pastor, briefly detailed both difficulties and encouragements he had met with in his settlement, especially alluding to the kind sympathy, advice, and help tendered him by the excellent chairman, and stating that thus stimulated he had persevered till the opening day. In less than three months from that time he found himself amply rewarded for his exertions by a large number of seats having been let; by the cheering presence of a good congregation every Sabbath morning; a most encouraging one, chiefly of the young, in the afternoon; and a well-filled church on Sabbath evenings. Several pounds' worth of hymn-books had been sold, and the weekly offering of visitors and strangers on the Lord's-day had averaged 11. The chairman then addressed the meeting, alluding to the immense masses of people by which they were surrounded at Wandsworth, and the large proportion who habitually neglected public worship. It was to him a great matter of thankfulness that this effort had been made by Mr. Mather. Could there for a moment be a doubt as to the eligibility of the spot selected? That feeling would be dissipated by what he then saw before him, and by the place being at once filled. Mr. Morley further expressed his opinion that any number of similar buildings opened in the populous suburbs of London, by earnest men, for the ministry of the Gospel and for the instruction of the young, would be immediately filled, without damage to the existing congregations and churches. Their pastor had his (Mr. Morley's) entire confidence and good wishes, and he assured the people, that from what he knew of him, he could fearlessly assert that from his pulpit there would proceed no "uncertain sound." He was glad to know that their pastor, in many ways (in the shape of schools, temperance societies, diffusion of pure literature, aggressive efforts in preaching around the place of worship, &c.) was contemplating real work. The Rev. P. H. Davison, of Wandsworth; the Rev. W. Anderson, of Tooting; the Rev. R. Seddon, of Deyrell-street, Andrew Dunn, Esq., the Rev. J. De Kewer Williams, and the Rev. Mr. Morris, of Rotherhithe, also took part in the proceedings.

SCARBOROUGH.—The bazaar in aid of the organ fund of the South Cliff Congregational Church, Scarborough, closed on Friday evening. The gross receipts amounted to 700l.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The Rev. J. T. Gale, late of Union Church, Putney, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Woodgate Baptist Church, Loughborough, Leicestershire, and intends to begin his ministry there on the third Sunday in October.

ABERDEEN.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Gilfillan, of the Blackfriars-street Congregational church here, who some time ago received a call to a church in Limerick, has declined the call, and is to remain with his congregation here.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

LIVERPOOL.—A large new Baptist chapel, which has been erected in Brook-road, Liverpool, for the

congregation of the Rev. F. H. Roberts, was formally opened on Wednesday, the Rev. W. Brock (London) preaching in the morning, and the Rev. A. MacLaren (Manchester) in the evening. The chapel has cost 6,000l., of which amount 4,000l. has been already raised.

ABERDARE.—On Thursday, the 14th inst., an interesting meeting was held at the Tabernacle, Aberdare, in connection with the recognition of the Rev. D. M. Jenkins, as minister of the church and congregation. The chair was taken by D. E. Williams, Esq., of Hirwain, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A., of Merthyr, on modern Independency; the Rev. A. J. Davies, of Cardiff, on the relation of the church to the Minister; and by the Revs. D. M. Jenkins, Charles White, Merthyr; D. Price, of Siloa; and T. A. Pryce, of Carmel, Aberdare.

EASTBOURNE.—On Tuesday evening, August 29th, a public meeting was held in the Pevensey-road Congregational schoolroom; the pastor, the Rev. A. Foyster, in the chair. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. G. S. Ingram, of Richmond, Mr. William Attwood addressed the meeting. The chief business of the evening was to present a new harmonium, the cost of which was 25l., to the Rev. A. Foyster, for the use of the church, and in recognition of the success which has attended his efforts in erecting the church and schoolroom. A list of eighty subscribers was then read through, which included members of every congregation in the town. The recent sale of useful and fancy articles realised 50l. The amount now received (in three years) towards the building fund is 2,265l., and the debt is 785l., which it is hoped will soon be entirely liquidated.

AIRDALN COLLEGE.—The work of the session was begun on Wednesday, the 13th, by a public meeting in the Common Hall, when an address to the students was delivered by the Rev. R. Redford, LL.B., of Hull. The address was one of unusual value, was listened to throughout with marked interest and frequently applauded. On the motion of the president, the Rev. Dr. Fraser, seconded by the Rev. J. G. Miall, the Professor of Pastoral Theology, and supported by the Rev. W. C. Shearer, M.A., tutor in classics and philosophy, and Robert Yates, Esq., of Bradford, it was resolved that Mr. Redford be requested to put his manuscript into the hands of the committee for publication. To this request a cheerful assent was given. The attendance was large, and the proceedings of the evening, altogether, of a most cheerful and encouraging character. In addition to Alderman Brown, who presided, the Revs. T. T. Waterman, B.A., Andrew Russell, M.A., S. Dyson, A. Aston, J. James, J. Croft, of Ripon, R. Haley, F.R.S., and other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings. Earlier in the evening a large party of friends took tea together, the only drawback to their pleasure arising from the scanty accommodation which the present premises of the college are able to furnish.

STROUD NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—On Thursday afternoon, the foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel was laid at Painswick Slad, about two miles from Stroud. The Rev. Dr. Davies, minister of the Painswick Independent Chapel, has hitherto preached in a cottage in the village, and by his exertions a handsome building will now ornament the place. It is to be in the Gothic style, and will be 44 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft. 6 in., internal measurement. It will seat 150 persons; and, with the land, will cost about 400l. The interior will be open-roofed, and externally, one point is to be gabled. The architect is Mr. George Bidlake, of Wolverhampton. The proceedings commenced at four o'clock, the stone being laid by Watkin Anwyl, Esq., who delivered an address, and to whom a beautiful silver trowel and mahogany mallet were presented by Dr. Davies, on behalf of the committee. After prayer, singing, and reading of Scripture, an address was delivered by the Rev. E. Jacob. A collection, amounting to about 15l., was made at the stone. At five o'clock, a tea-meeting was held under a tent on the ground, and at seven o'clock, a public meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Davies, W. Wheeler, J. Whiting, E. Jacobs, and others.

BELGRAVE CHAPEL, LEEDS.—On Thursday, services were held in Belgrave Chapel, in recognition of the Rev. R. McAll, formerly of Honley, as the minister of the church assembling there, and the successor of the Rev. G. W. Conder, now of Manchester. In the afternoon, an introductory service took place, at which an address was delivered to the newly-appointed pastor by his father, the Rev. S. McAll, president of Hackney College, London, and an address to the church and congregation by the Rev. James Parsons, of York. The Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., and the Rev. W. Hudswell, also took part in the service. There was afterwards a tea in the schoolroom, followed by a public meeting in the chapel, over which the pastor presided. Amongst the ministers present, in addition to those already named, were the Rev. G. W. Conder, the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A. (Huddersfield), the Rev. S. W. McAll, M.A. (London), the Rev. J. H. Morgan, the Rev. H. G. Parrish, B.A., &c. Mr. Yates, one of the deacons, after the devotional exercises, read a statement narrating the circumstances which led to the settlement of Mr. McAll at Belgrave, and giving to him a kind and hearty welcome. The rev. chairman then addressed the congregation, commenting upon the duties and reciprocal obligations of pastor and people, and pointing out some of the agencies which should be adopted to meet the wants and conditions of the vast population surrounding them. The Rev. J. H. Morgan, as the oldest minister present, gave to the newly-appointed pastor a brotherly welcome. The Rev. G. W. Conder addressed the meeting,

alluding in affectionate terms to their former connection, and expressing his joy at the settlement of his successor. Other addresses were delivered, the proceedings being of the most gratifying character.

WILTS AND EAST SOMERSET ASSOCIATION.—The autumnal meetings of the Wilts and East Somerset Congregational Union were held on the 12th and 13th September at Mere. Although the town is far from central, yet the genial influence of fine weather, and the warm regard entertained for Mr. Jupe, drew a larger attendance than usual. After a long session of the committee of management, a public service was held on Tuesday evening in the Independent chapel, when the Rev. R. Brindley, of London, formerly of Bath, and in the association, preached an able discourse on "Divine influence as the dew of the churches." On Wednesday the chapel was filled by a large number of ministers and members of churches. In the morning a conference was held, when a paper was read by the Rev. R. Dawson, B.A., of Devizes, on "The personal work for members of churches." A discussion followed, in which several ministers and other gentlemen took part, evincing an earnest spirit, a kind yet serious view of the age, and a highly spiritual tone of Christian feeling, with many useful suggestions. It was brought to a close by a unanimous vote of thanks for the valuable and excellent essay which had furnished the subject of consideration. More than a hundred guests sat down to a handsome dinner. In the afternoon there was a service for prayer, and the administration of the Lord's Supper, at which the Rev. H. M. Gunn, of Warminster, presided. At tea nearly double the number were present that had been at the dinner. The hearty thanks of all were tendered to the Rev. T. Mann, of Trowbridge, the indefatigable secretary. The evening meeting was very crowded, and able, earnest addresses were given by several friends in the Association, showing a deepening interest in the work of the Union, and eliciting a warm sentiment of thankfulness for assemblies so cordial, pleasant, and profitable.

KEIGHLEY.—On Friday, a handsome new chapel, belonging to the Baptist denomination, which has for some time been in course of erection in the Skipton-road, Keighley, was formally opened. It will accommodate 410 adults on the ground-floor, and 270 in the galleries, also seats in the end gallery for fifty children, and in the organ-gallery for thirty singers, total 750. The entire cost is about 3,600l. At the opening on Friday morning, the Rev. Arthur Mursell, of Manchester, preached a sermon, to a large congregation, taking for his text the twenty-third Psalm. At half-past twelve o'clock about 150 persons sat down to an excellent dinner in the schoolroom; and at two o'clock, a meeting was held in the chapel. In the absence of Isaac Holden, Esq., M.P., who had been announced to preside, but was not able to be present, the Rev. Dr. Acworth occupied the chair. After addresses from the chairman, the Revs. H. Dowson, of Bradford; Parker, of Farsley, S. G. Green, of Rawdon; and Mr. W. Stead, the Rev. J. Goodman, the pastor of the chapel, made a statement. He stated that the total expenditure, including building and site, as well as a site for a manse to be erected at a future period, was 3,830l. Towards this they had received in money and good promises, 1,800l., and were therefore 2,000l. in debt, but would not have to pay interest on the amount. The old schoolroom, they expected, would let for an amount equivalent to the interest of 600l.; and on 450l. they had borrowed from the West Riding Baptist Loan Society, they had not to pay interest, on condition they paid off the principal at the rate of 50l. per year. They had therefore only 950l. on which they had to pay interest, and if they could clear that off that afternoon, it would be glorious work. (Laughter and applause.) A handsome sum was subscribed before the meeting closed.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN ABERYSTWYTH.—Situated in the centre of Cardigan Bay, and commanding an unrivalled marine view, distinguished by the salubrity of its air, and especially by its restorative properties in certain stages of disease, inasmuch that Sir James Clark has declared that a fortnight at Aberystwyth is often equal to a month elsewhere, this town has now become a very favourite place of resort. Since the Welsh Coast Railway has been opened to it, the influx of visitors has been very considerable, and the erection of two large first-class hotels, together with numerous lodging-houses, leads to the fair expectation that this influx will be continuous and progressive. It is natural that the resident Congregationalists should desire to provide for the spiritual wants of the Christian visitors to this town. In conformity to their free principles and their Christian profession, they feel it incumbent on them to see that the worship of God shall be rendered accessible to their friends coming among them from different quarters; and with this view they have undertaken, not indeed without fear and trembling, to erect a chapel in an eligible part of the town, and to take the initiative in this important enterprise. Animated by the expectation of assistance from their brethren at a distance, they have subscribed amongst themselves about 800l. towards the new building, which, with the freehold site, will cost about 2,600l. Few in this locality are blessed with ample means, and rather out of their poverty than out of their abundance have they done what they could. They might naturally have contented themselves with providing for their own worship in their own language (Welsh), but love to their Master and consequently love to their fellow believers in Him, has impelled them to arise and build for others rather than themselves. The new chapel is designed to accommodate 500 persons, and is now rapidly rising towards comple-

tion. It is intended to be opened early in the summer of next year. English services have been held in connection with this movement every Sabbath-day during the present summer; three London ministers, viz., the Rev. F. Neller, Chigwell-row; the Rev. W. Tyler, Mile-end; and the Rev. J. R. Leifchild, M.A., Bayswater, have recently officiated to large and attentive congregations. On the 3rd and 10th inst. the Town Hall was crowded to hear the Rev. J. R. Leifchild, M.A., who preached mornings and evenings, and good collections made after the services. The Rev. J. G. Jones, of Kingswood, officiated on Sunday, the 17th, and was to be followed by the Rev. Professor Morris, Brecon College.—*From a Correspondent.*

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE.—The general meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held in the Library, at the College, Mosely, on Thursday; Alderman Manton was in the chair. There was a good attendance of ministers and laymen, and many formerly connected with the College, including Professor Rogers. Professor Barker then read the report, which stated that during the past year the general health of the students had been good, though in two instances there had been some cessation of study in consequence of indisposition. Two students were admitted at the commencement of the session, and three students had left, having completed their course of study. The reports of the examiners were incorporated, and spoke in favourable terms of the progress made by the students. Two prizes of five guineas each had been presented to the theological classes by the present treasurer, Mr. Thomas Avery, and the committee, while thanking that gentleman for his liberality, expressed a hope that such an example would not be lost on the other friends of the institution. The committee had received during the year the sum of 200*l.*, free of legacy duty, from the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Darby, of Sedgley, who had also left the College the sum of 500*l.*, payable on the death of an annuitant, to found a scholarship, to be called the "Darby scholarship." In directing attention to the pecuniary state of the College, the committee said that at the commencement of the year there was a balance in hand of 183*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the income of the year amounted to 2,442*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, of which sum the trust property realised 1,510*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; the scholarship fund realised 238*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; payments on account of students, 70*l.*; subscriptions, 343*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; and congregational collections, 75*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, making the total income 2,625*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*. The expenditure, including the sum of 200*l.* transferred to the building account in lieu of rent, was 2,487*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a balance in hand at the close of the year of 138*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*. In conclusion the committee alluded to the presence of Professor Rogers, the former principal of the college, who had undertaken to deliver the introductory address to the students. Mr. J. Avery, the treasurer, read the balance-sheet, which showed that there was still a debt of 5,600*l.* on the building and ground, which had originally cost 24,000*l.*. One well-wisher of the college had written, offering to give 100*l.* towards the liquidation of the debt, and suggesting that some measures should be taken to discharge the amount. Since then two other gentlemen had offered to give similar amounts. Various formal resolutions were spoken to by the Revs. J. G. Jukes, W. Slater, F. Green, W. J. Bain, R. W. Dale, and others, and the treasurer said that there would be an early meeting to arrange for clearing off the debt. About seventy ladies and gentlemen afterwards sat down to a cold collation provided in the dining hall, Alderman Manton presiding. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk the Rev. R. W. Dale proposed "Health and long life to Professor Rogers," at the same time expressing his hearty joy at seeing that gentleman among them again. The toast having been drunk with great enthusiasm, Professor Rogers briefly returned thanks. The Rev. G. B. Johnson proposed "The healths of the present Professors of Spring-hill College." In doing so he remarked upon the good understanding which existed between them and the students. The toast having been drunk, Professor Buber returned thanks. Mr. Graham proposed "The ministers of other denominations," coupling with the toast the name of the Rev. W. Salter, who briefly responded. The Rev. R. W. Dale proposed the health of the Rev. Samuel Bache (Unitarian), which was received with loud cheers. He said that though he differed from Mr. Bache in a most important matter, still his character was such that no one knew him but who respected him. The Rev. S. Bache briefly responded. Dr. Keyworth gave "The health of the students," which was responded to by Mr. Johnson. The company then returned to the library, when Professor Rogers delivered the inaugural address. The proceedings terminated about six o'clock.

NORWICH—RECOGNITION SERVICES AT ST. CLEMENT'S CHAPEL.—Special services in connection with St. Clement's Chapel were held on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of recognising the Rev. R. G. Moses, B.A., formerly of Lymington, as a minister of the church and congregation. The services were introduced by a public tea-meeting held in the school-room, which had been elegantly decorated for the occasion. After tea, the friends adjourned to the chapel, where a very large congregation assembled to take part in the services. The chair was occupied by the Rev. G. Gould, and several of the ministers of the neighbouring churches were present on the platform. The proceedings were commenced by singing a hymn, after which the Rev. P. Colborne read the 4th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians as far as the 16th verse, and offered prayer. The chairman then (de-

livered the introductory address, and concluded by expressing an earnest hope that the connection now established between the pastor and people might be of long duration, productive of signal usefulness, and accompanied by manifest tokens of Divine blessing. He was followed by Mr. Moses, who explained the circumstances under which he came to settle among them, and his views as to the work of the ministry and his future intentions. After the singing of an appropriate hymn, the Rev. John Hallett, of the Old Meeting, and the Rev. J. T. Wigner, of Lynn, in graceful and hearty terms, bade Mr. Moses welcome in the name of the churches of the city and county, and extended to him the right hand of fellowship. Another hymn was then sung, after which the Rev. J. Alexander offered the designation prayer. The Rev. T. A. Wheeler, of Bristol, then delivered the address to the church and congregation. After dwelling upon the duties of the church to their pastor and people, Mr. Wheeler proceeded to speak of the relation of the ministry and of general church arrangements among Nonconformists to the present times and those of the future.

He for one was by no means satisfied with the position into which Nonconformist communities had drifted, and seemed to be drifting still. He thought they did not meet the necessities of the age as they ought to meet them. What were the especial tendencies of the present times? They seemed to him to be of two classes and those of a conflicting character. First, there was an essential intolerance of all authority. Great names had no power now, and old customs were being called into question. There was a restlessness with respect to all questions that derived their weight and influence simply on account of the authority of the men who had been connected with them. Christian dogmas and doctrines were undergoing a scrutiny more severe and searching than they had ever undergone before. The conflicting tendency to this was seen in the revival of the forms and institutions of past ages, and in the undue honour which was being paid to the great and good men of a bygone time. These things had an attraction of their own for many minds. As to the ceremonials now being introduced, they could not be long-lived. Indeed, their re-appearance was a sign of their decay. The ceremonials of the Jews were never so carefully observed as in the time of our Lord, when they were about to perish. The forms of Paganism flourished most vigorously in the time of the Antonines, just previously to their decline and death. And so with regard to the ceremonials of the present day, he believed they would last only for a while, and then pass away. Another point to which he would refer was what should be done by Christian churches to make their doctrine more effective in the world. He thought that there were two things that ought to be done. They wanted to throw more responsibility upon men themselves. They condemned dogmas and ceremonials, while they, as Nonconformists, were as dogmatic and ceremonious in their own way as they of whom they complained. He thought there were many men who were desirous of coming to the table of the Lord, and who would come if they did away with all those forms and ceremonies which they now deemed essential. He thought, also, that they wanted a larger charity in the interpretation of men's lives. So long as they were not drawn into sin, he would leave to them the interpretation of the commands of the Lord Jesus Christ, and not sit in judgment upon them (as they were too prone to do), and thus damage their brethren, and at the same time damage themselves. He thought they were deficient in this matter, and also that they needed to cultivate greater delicacy of feeling, and a higher sense of honour as men. There was too little regard for the feelings of others in what they said and often in what they did, and occasionally a want of that sense of honour which was found among what were called ungodly men. And he felt sure, if Christian communities were wanting in this, those men who would be the strength and glory of their churches would be the last to have anything to do with them. There was also a defect in the matter of preaching. Preachers were not up to the times in which they lived, and were not making the impression they ought. The preaching was too exclusively sensational—it wanted reflectiveness. Often a discourse was highly extolled as "Gospel preaching," while that which had cost time and thought in preparation was not regarded. If they did not mend these things they would reap a more pitiful harvest in the future than they were reaping now. He did not undervalue the simple preaching of the Gospel, but that was but one and a secondary element in the ministrations of a Christian pastor. In their apprehension of the thought of the time many of the hearers were before their preachers, and the preaching must therefore be weak and almost worthless. He did not want new truth. He wanted the old truth, not in the dress his grandfather wore, but in the dress he himself wore. Let the old truth be brought out in the speech of modern times, and it would be the wisdom of God and the power of God to salvation. Young men of education and ability whose forefathers were Nonconformists, were passing from them, not because they were unconcerned about religion—not because they were careless about Christian liberty—but because they were disappointed at what they found amongst and in the Nonconformists, and (said the speaker) "we must mend our ways." They ought to be in the religious feeling of our own land—they ought now to be in a position in which they could take into their embrace those whose presence would add to their godliness, power, and honour.

The singing of another hymn and prayer by the chairman brought the services to a close, and the meeting separated.

DESERTED CHILDREN.—Two children were found in the street the other day morning—one, at the door of a pawnbroker's shop in Fore-street, with a paper pinned to his dress, bearing the words, "Tom Hume"; and the other a girl, at Rowland Hill's Chapel, Blackfriars-road, having this letter fastened to her dress:—"This is Mary Ann Talbot; take great care of this child." A third child, about six weeks old, was sent in a hamper to a shoemaker in Central-street. The boy who brought the hamper said two women whom he met in the street gave him a shilling to deliver it for them.

Correspondence.

NONCONFORMIST AGGRESSION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Permit me to bring under your attention the enclosed announcement of three lectures, which I intend to deliver in the Free Trade Hall. My object in writing is not merely to communicate an item of intelligence in which many of your readers may feel an interest, but to intimate my intention to visit (so far as pastoral duties will permit), all the towns in the kingdom, and plead the cause of a true faith and a Scriptural ecclesiasticism against the heretical doctrine and Papal sacerdotalism of the Church of England. The controversy between Conformity and Nonconformity must sooner or later come to a crisis; for my own part I hesitate not to say—the sooner the better.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH PARKER.

Manchester.

NONCONFORMITY.—Three lectures on Nonconformity will be delivered (D.V.) in the Free Trade Hall, by the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., Minister of Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester. Lecture 1. Tuesday, October 3rd, 1865.—Subject: "Nonconformity in relation to the Book of Common Prayer." James Sidebottom, Esq., in the chair. Lecture 2. Wednesday, October 11th.—Subject: "Reasons for a Nonconformist Aggressive Policy." Henry Lee, Esq., in the chair. Lecture 3. Wednesday, October 18th.—Subject: "The Affirmative Aspect of Nonconformity." Hugh Mason, Esq. (of Ashton-under-Lyne), in the chair.

TO THE CLERGY AND MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND RESIDENT IN MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

Permit me most respectfully to direct your attention to the accompanying announcement. Whilst earnestly deprecating all needless and unpleasant controversy, I feel called upon, specially for the instruction of such in all churches as are resting simply on a traditional faith, to attempt an exposition of some of the principles of Nonconformity. In making this attempt, I shall not appear as the agent or representative of any organisation, but entirely in my own individual capacity; and whilst firmly maintaining what I consider to be the truth, I shall remember that among those who differ from me are gentlemen of the most distinguished excellence. It shall be my aim to avoid all irritating personalities, and to conduct the undertaking as one which relates to the deepest interests of Christ's kingdom among men. On this ground I venture, with the utmost respect, to invite you to consider the arguments which may be advanced.

J. P.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The French Government have thought it expedient to contradict in the *Mositeur* the rumours of an intended change in the Ministry. The newspapers, says the official organ, are occupied with predictions of a change in the members and policy of the Government, to take place on the 14th of October: such rumours have no foundation, and are the inventions of evil-disposed persons.

The French Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects urging them to do for the provincial journals what he himself does so diligently for the Paris papers. They are to read them carefully, and when they see serious errors to correct them by means of *communiqués*. The Minister adds the not unnecessary caution that this kind of interference must not degenerate either into abusive communications or irritating polemics.

The election of a new deputy for the third circumscription of the department of the Seine-et-Oise has resulted in the return of M. Barillon, the Government candidate, by 17,243 votes, M. Buffard obtaining 5,172, M. Corvin, 4,942, and M. Tremblay 384 votes. The number of persons entitled to vote was 27,848.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has issued a manifesto to his people, in which his Majesty upholds above all, the fundamental idea which found expression in the Diploma of 20th October, 1860, as henceforth the leading principle of the Imperial Government.

The manifesto solemnly guarantees and irrevocably establishes the right of the peoples of the empire to participate, through their representatives, in the legislation and in the conduct of the finances. The manifesto refers to the unequivocal contents of Art. 6 of the fundamental law on the representation of the empire, proclaimed in the Imperial Patent of the 26th February, 1861, and renews the whole body of fundamental law previously issued, revived, and recently promulgated, and declares them to be the Constitution of the empire.

The manifesto recognises the readiness with which, in reply to the appeal of the Emperor, a great part of the monarchy sent representatives to the capital for the purpose of solving certain highly important questions. It also points out that the constant wish of the Emperor—viz., the foundation of a durable and constitutional charter of rights for the empire, which would receive strength and importance by the free participation of all the subjects of the empire—has, up to the present time, remained unfulfilled, and cannot be realised so long as the first condition of bring-

ing all its component parts into clear and unmistakable harmony remains unfulfilled.

The manifesto goes on to state that, in order to redeem his word, and not to sacrifice the sense to the letter, the Emperor has determined first to enter upon the way leading to an understanding with the legal representatives of his peoples in the eastern portions of the monarchy, and to lay for acceptance before the Hungarian and Croatian Diets the October Diploma and the fundamental law promulgated by the February Patent concerning the representation of the empire. As, however, it is legally impossible to make one and the same constitution the subject of negotiation in one part of the empire while it is simultaneously treated in another part as a fundamental law generally binding, the Emperor finds himself compelled to suspend the validity of the constitution and the actual representation, with the express declaration and reserve that the result of the deliberations of the Diets in each eastern kingdom, in case they should comprehend a modification of the existing laws compatible with the unity of the empire and its position as a great power, shall be laid for ultimate approval by the Emperor before the legal representatives of the other kingdoms and provinces, to receive and worthily estimate their expression of opinion.

The Emperor regrets, the manifesto observes, that this imperatively required step also brings with it a suspension in the constitutional working of the lesser Reichsrath, and finally declares that so long as the representation of the empire shall not be assembled it will be the task of the Government to forward all measures that cannot be postponed, and among these especially such as are required by the financial and commercial interests of the empire.

The Imperial manifesto concludes as follows:—"The course leading to an understanding, while taking into consideration legitimate rights, is now open, if, as I expect with full assurance, a sacrificing and conciliatory spirit and ripe insight guide the views of my faithful people, to whom this Imperial word is addressed in thorough confidence."

The Hungarian Diet is convoked for the 18th December next.

Telegrams from Prague and Pesth announce that the Imperial manifesto has been received in those towns with great enthusiasm. The Town Council of Prague have resolved that the anniversary of the issue of the diploma of October shall be celebrated with illuminations. This custom was discontinued four years ago.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Austrian Government has resolved to make a decided movement in the direction of free trade. The Ministry of Commerce has been kept vacant for the purpose of finding a man capable of carrying out this great revolution, and we are told that the man has been found. While it is the intention of the Government to break entirely with the strictly prohibitory system of former years, it must necessarily make its changes gradually. They cannot at once pass from prohibition to perfectly free trade, but the Austrian Ministers mean to move rapidly in that direction.

The Austrian commissioner in Holstein is making himself very popular by his courtesy and Liberal measures.

PRUSSIA.

The King proposes paying a personal visit to the Duchy of Lauenburg. His Majesty will be accompanied by M. Bismark. The taking of the oath of allegiance by the population will not, however, take place till later.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the population generally have no objection to Prussian rule.

The Prussian garrison at Kiel is to receive an additional strength of 800 men.

The Prussian Minister, Count Eulenburg, has arrived in Schleswig.

A semi-official Berlin paper says that the judicial investigation into the Ott affair is being conducted by a mixed commission of civil and military judges. The fact of Count Eulenburg not having been arrested is by no means attributable to undue partiality, but is solely on account of his guilt not having been sufficiently established to justify his apprehension.

ITALY.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects relative to the approaching elections. The circular announces that shortly after the assembling of Parliament the Ministry will bring forward a measure for the suppression of religious bodies and the readjustment of ecclesiastical property. This measure will ameliorate the position of the clergy in the country districts. In the division of the ecclesiastical wealth a portion will be assigned to elementary and middle-class education, and a portion to the communes where the religious bodies reside, for works of public utility and for educational purposes. The Ministry will also bring forward bills for reforming the system of primary, secondary, and superior instruction. The deficit in the budget for 1864 would amount to about 280 millions, if an attempt were not made to reduce the expenses and increase the receipts. The Government will propose a modification of the tax upon incomes not derived from landed property. They will also continue the policy of assimilating the laws of the country, and will introduce bills for promoting the development of the national wealth, and for the modification of the register stamp tax.

On the 22nd, a commemorative service was celebrated at Turin in remembrance of those who fell

during the disturbances at Turin in September of last year. The Working Men's Associations, deputations from various other societies, and an immense crowd of citizens, were present. After the service the societies, preceded by their banners draped in black, and followed by a large crowd, repaired to the cemetery to place immortelles upon the graves of the victims. The crowds subsequently marched to the Place d'Armes, where they dispersed in perfect tranquillity.

In reply to a friend who wrote to him respecting the approaching elections, Garibaldi says:—

My dear M.,—I have nothing to do, nor will I have anything to do, with elections. The Italian nation is now of age, and must know how to select its representatives. If the Italians made a bad choice, let them bear the consequence of their folly; as for us, we shall only feel the regret of having uselessly worked for their happiness.

ROME.

A SECRET CONSISTORY was held at Rome on the 25th, in which the Pope delivered an allocution. His Holiness nominated one English, one Irish, one Belgian, and four Spanish bishops, ten for other countries, and eight in *partibus infidelium*.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Advices from New York are to September 16.

A delegation of prominent citizens representing the nine Southern States have had an interview with President Johnson to affirm their allegiance to the Constitution and the Union, and express confidence in the President's policy towards the South. Mr. Johnson, in replying to the sentiments expressed by the delegation, said that it was not long ago they were battling against the principles he held, but that he bore nothing but good feeling towards the whole South. And he went on to say:—

Gentlemen,—We have passed through this rebellion. I say "we," for it was us who are responsible for it. Yes, the South made the issue, and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have become convinced of an error they frankly acknowledge it in a manly, open, direct manner, and now in the performance of that duty, or, indeed, in any act they undertake to perform, they do it heartily and frankly. I stand to-day, as I have ever stood, firmly in the opinion that if a monopoly contends against this country, the monopoly must go down, and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed; and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honour, comes forth and expresses its willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world, to know that while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name they bear; and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall endeavour to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from this doctrine of running to extremes, but I say, let the same rules be applied. Let the Constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the union of States be our principal aim.

The following is another important passage in his reply:—

The institution of slavery is gone. The former status of the negro had to be changed, and we, as wise men, must recognise so potent a fact and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us. (Voices: "We are willing to do so.") "Yes, Sir, we are willing to do so." I believe you are. I believe when your faith is pledged—when your consent has been given, as I have already said—I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out. (Cries: "It will.") All I ask or desire of the South or the North, the East or the West, is to be sustained in carrying out the principles of the Constitution. It is not to be denied that we have been great sufferers on both sides. Good men have fallen on both sides, and much misery is being endured as the necessary result of so gigantic a contest. Why, then, cannot we come together, and around the common altar of our country heal the wounds that have been made? Deep wounds have been inflicted. Our country has been scarred all over. Then why cannot we approach each other upon principles which are right in themselves, and which will be productive of good to all?

The delegation also waited on Mr. Seward. The Southern gentlemen were pressing upon him their intention to be loyal. "Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Seward, "I must tell you frankly that I am not much concerned about the sincerity of your professions. I hope you mean them as I receive them; you have done what you could against us, and all I can say is that if you mean fair play I am your man, and if you mean cheating we are not afraid of you." There was not a man in the crowd who did not understand Mr. Seward perfectly when he said this.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* thus explains the object of the misunderstood confiscation clause of the amnesty proclamation:—

When the clause was introduced the Government was quite aware that it would give rise to misconception of its purposes at home and abroad. It was also aware that the clause would for a time tie up the resources of the South, check enterprise, and delay the recovery of the lately-seceded States from the blow they have received. The Government did not wish to produce any of these results; on the contrary, it earnestly wished, every member of it, from the President downwards, to bring the South back again into the Union as early as was consistent with safety. Its motives, then, for introducing the clause in question must obviously have been very pressing and cogent. They may be briefly

described. If, when the war was over, an action was brought in the Supreme Court to test the legality and authority of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation abolishing slavery, it is doubtful whether the proclamation could have been sustained. Each State has a right to make its own laws; the President cannot make laws touching their internal organisation. Now, the only persons who could have brought such an action as that I speak of were the persons possessing over 20,000 dollars a year. It was resolved to deprive them of any power, here or hereafter, of reviving the question of slavery, by requiring each one to apply separately for pardon, and in the pardon which they receive, a copy of which lies before me, there are these two conditions:—"1. This pardon to be of no effect until the said shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President dated May 29, 1865. 2. To be void and of no effect if the said shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labour." Should, then, any planter question the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, and attempt to revive slavery in any form, he at once brings upon himself the pains and penalties of treason. Thus individuals are secured, and States are not admitted back into the Union until they have passed an ordinance declaring slavery abolished within their limits—as Mississippi has just done. None, I suppose, will blame Mr. Johnson for taking care that the object and end of the war on the part of the mass of Northern people should not be juggled out of their hands at the moment of victory.

There is no difficulty in obtaining these pardons. The system is purely one of routine, and I was assured that the Attorney-General now very seldom even reads the applications. The applicant takes the prescribed oaths, signs his acceptance of the conditions under which the pardon is given (the two most important I have just quoted), and the whole affair is at an end.

Orders had been issued to muster out all Northern coloured troops in Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

The conflict between the civil and military authorities in South Carolina had been amicably arranged. The civil courts will settle all cases except those in which negroes are concerned. These latter will be decided by the provost-marshal's court.

The Federal troops were preparing to evacuate Mississippi. Orders had been given for all coloured troops in North Carolina who were enlisted in Northern States to be mustered out.

Cotton at Memphis had advanced from 38 to 45 cents. per lb. for middling.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, an influential member of the Radical Republican party, had made a speech urging wholesale confiscation and the treatment of the South as a conquered people until they were fit to form State constitutions, when Congress, if it thought proper, would re-admit them into the Union. President Johnson's plan of reconstruction was illegal. The sovereign power of the nation is lodged in Congress, and if Congress declared the South to be a conquered enemy, reconstruction would be easy and legitimate.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention assembled on the 14th. Senator Sumner made a speech, in which he stated that neither the rebellion nor slavery was ended, nor would be until the negroes were placed upon a full equality with the whites before the law. The rebels must be excluded from power, and neither vote nor be voted for Congress. The Republicans must see that they were not at once admitted into co-partnership of Government. Resolutions were passed pledging support to President Johnson, and maintaining that the South could not be entrusted with civil government nor representation in Congress until then, and that slavery was prohibited by the constitution.

The South Carolina election of delegates to the Convention for amending the constitution took place on the 4th inst. The ticket representing the former rebels was carried by a large majority. The Convention met on the 13th. Resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with President Johnson's reconstruction policy were tabled. Mr. Perry addressed the members, and strongly endorsed the President's policy.

The health of Mr. Davis is again in a declining state, and the Government has in consequence permitted his removal from the casemate in which he has hitherto been confined to a room in Carroll Hall, Fortress Monroe.

The following scraps of American news are chiefly extracted from the correspondence in the *Times*:—

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—The army has been reduced until now barely 200,000 soldiers are on the rolls, and of these between 5,000 and 8,000 are disbanded weekly. The standing army of the United States on September 8 consisted of 18,000 regulars, 100,000 white volunteers, and 90,000 negroes. Of these 150,000 were in the field, 20,000 in hospital, and the others either absent on leave or preparing for muster out of the service. Large reductions are still to be made in the army, for the President intends at a very early day to substitute for the troops now garrisoning the Southern States the old-time militia force under the control of the State Governments.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—Mr. Seward, who has for some time past been labouring in the cause of Maximilian, has at length convinced the President and all the Cabinet but Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, that Maximilian is really the ruler of Mexico; that the Juarists are broken up; and that the wisest course for the United States to pursue is to treat Maximilian as the Emperor and ultimately recognise his Government. Several Cabinet Councils have been held in which Harlan so strenuously supported Juarez and urged the President to send him aid, but the President at the last meeting rebuked him for his endeavours to embroil the country in a foreign war. The President is not yet prepared to recognise Maximilian, but the recognition will come some day, and at present the policy of the country is fixed not to give Juarez the slightest encouragement.

EDWIN BOOTH.—It is announced that Edwin Booth, the tragedian, brother of J. Wilkes Booth, has been per-

suaded to abandon his retirement and again appear on the stage. He will appear at the Winter Garden Theatre in New York about the 1st of October, and preparations are being made to give him a magnificent reception.

From Virginia it is reported that the first negro mail carrier ever employed by the United States has been awarded the contract for a route near Leesburg on the Upper Potomac.

DESTITUTION still exists in many parts of Virginia, and it is said that a granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall and a descendant of Thomas Jefferson are among those who daily beg their bread of the Federal Commissioners.

KENTUCKY.—All the white soldiers now on garrison duty in Kentucky are to be disbanded and sent home. This is in accordance with the President's policy of gradually withdrawing the troops from the Southern States. At the end of September the only troops in Kentucky will be 5,000 negroes, and the next State election will be comparatively free from military interference.

THE INDIANS AND THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—The Federal military have driven the hostile Indians right and left from the overland mail and telegraph routes to California. The wires are again working and stages running. The Indians are in heavy force, however, at various points on the western border, and fully 50,000 Federal troops are required to watch them.

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—Over 400 miles of this telegraph have been completed on the Pacific coast of Russian America. The work is progressing rapidly, and bids fair to be completed before a cable can be laid across the Atlantic.

THE DELEGATION OF ENGLISH FINANCIERS who are visiting America are at present in the oil region of Pennsylvania. On Saturday, Sept. 9, they were entertained at a grand banquet at Meadville, Pennsylvania, by the directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Sir S. Morton Peto spoke on behalf of the delegation in reply to the speeches of welcome, and after partaking of an elegant repast the company broke up—the guests well pleased with the hospitality extended them by the people of America. They will spend the greater part of the present week in closely examining the oil region.

INDIA.

The Viceroy was to leave Simla in Sept., and will hold a grand durbar at Delhi. Orders had been issued for the renewal of hostilities in Bhootan in the cold season, and great preparations were being made. A collision had occurred between two trains on the East India Railway at Cawnpore. Six natives were killed and several injured. The reported murder of Lieutenant Campbell, of the 90th Foot, whilst on a tour through Cashmere, is untrue. There had been incessant rain in Bombay for thirteen days, during which thirty-five inches have fallen. The traffic on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway has been stopped by floods; but they have now partially subsided, and the traffic has been resumed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Journal de Nice* announces the arrival of Kossuth and his two sons in that town.

Alexander H. Stephens is still in Fort Warren, but it is believed his release is close at hand.

By a return just published, the population of Paris consists of 1,796,141 persons.

Advices from Japan announce that Sir Harry Parkes is establishing a Legation at Jeddo.

DEPOSITION OF PRESIDENT GEFFRARD.—A despatch from Havannah announces that General Geffrard was on the 2nd September compelled to relinquish the presidency of the Haytian Republic.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The British gunboat *Urgent*, arrived at Halifax, reports that she passed the place where the Atlantic cable buoys were said to be locked, but saw nothing of them, and believes that they have drifted.

In consequence of official orders to that effect, all the French railways will be compelled to adopt appliances for instantaneous communication between every part of a train at the end of the present year.

A new clerical journal, the *Catholique*, is about to be founded in Brussels under the direction of M. Vuillot. Of the capital required Mgr. de Merode contributes 13,000*l.*, Mgr. Dupanloup, 1,250*l.*, and M. Keller, 4,500*l.*

Three Maori chiefs have been called to take their places in the Parliament of New Zealand, now assembled at Wellington. Amongst them is the well known chief, Wi Tako: the others are Tamati Walker, Neru, and Martini Wihī.

A gentleman who has travelled through Iowa lately says that there are at least 20,000 returned soldiers at work in that State, helping to save the harvest. He saw hardly an idle soldier in the State.—*New York paper*.

THE HOLY LAND.—English omnibuses have been established, which run from Jerusalem and Bethlehem to places in the neighbourhood. This is the first time carriages have been in use in Palestine for nearly 2,000 years.

In one small country town in France it has been proved that no less than fifty-five women have become so perfectly mad after attending one *séance* held by a celebrated spirit evoker, that they were transferred within a few days of its taking place to a lunatic asylum.

A NEGRO NEWSPAPER.—The freedmen of Charleston are making preparations for establishing a newspaper in joint-stock proprietorship. Before I left the South many thousand dollars of the stock had been taken by the blacks, and there was a fair prospect that the project would be successful.—*New York World*.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—Mr. Bright, M.P., publishes a number of American letters, the general import of which is that we must not expect any very

large supply of cotton from America for some time to come. The stock of old cotton is found to be smaller than was anticipated, and there is no immediate prospect of large crops in the future.

OMER PACHA, who is now in Vienna, has been decorated by the Emperor of Austria with the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. As a deserter from the Austrian army, Omer Pacha was long in disgrace in Austria, but he was taken into favour after his advance from Widdin to Calafat in the year 1853. When first Omer Pacha came to Vienna, the Austrian officers kept aloof from him, but they have since shown him great attention.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.—General Bixio, a famous Garibaldian leader, has just published at some length his views on the comparative merits of the French and English fleets; and his opinion is that the English navy is immensely superior. Speaking of our ship-building, "the only department in which France can bear any comparison," he says:—"The best French types are due to the genius of Dupuy de Lôme, as all admit. In France, therefore, ship-building requires a man of genius, whereas in England you find docks and yards at every step along the four chief rivers—the Thames, the Clyde, the Tyne, and the Mersey. One day they launch the *Great Eastern*, on the second the *Warrior*, on the third the *Minotaur*, on the fourth the *Northumberland*, on the fifth the *Agincourt*, &c. How can the genius of one man be compared with the genius of a whole nation?"

THE KING OF ITALY AND THE PRIESTS.—"A letter," says the *Sidde*, "signed by eight cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, including those of Naples, Benevento, Aquila, Sorrento, Reggio, &c., has been addressed to King Victor Emmanuel." The letter is a long one, and full of quotations. It contains the following strong passage:—"We pray that the Divine justice may be assuaged, and say, as in the time of David, to the destroying angel:—*sufficit, nunc contine manum tuam*—enough, now hold your hand. But should our prayers fail to disarm the wrath of God, kindled by such sins and scandals, if the fatal evil should enter our dioceses also, we solemnly assure your Majesty that we are resolved to confront all kinds of perils and face all difficulties in support of our dioceses." "If your Majesty and your Government disregard our just rights and do not revoke the orders which keep us away from our dioceses, we protest in the face of God and man that heavy responsibility will devolve upon your Majesty and the Government."

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—It is said that Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Chief Secretary of State, has addressed to the diplomatic agents of the Queen accredited to various maritime powers a circular note, whose object is to give a certain amount of uniformity to laws punishing the slave-trade. He commences by calling to mind that, notwithstanding the reprobation attaching to the slave-trade in negroes, that horrible traffic has not ceased to exist and to be the source of scandalous fortunes. Her Majesty's Government, actuated by the horror to which so odious a commerce has given rise throughout the world, has arrived at the conclusion that nothing would be more efficacious for its repression than to visit those guilty of it with punishment proportioned to the gravity of the evil. The noble lord, consequently, lays down the two following propositions:—1. That a declaration, signed by the various Powers, should assimilate the slave-trade to piracy. 2. That the Governments which should adhere to that declaration should propose to their legislatures to apply the penalties issued against piracy to all such of their subjects as should be convicted of having transported human beings across the seas for objects of traffic, and to be employed as slaves, no matter in what countries or colonies of the world.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.—The following is an extract from a letter in the *Daily News*, written by a well-known abolitionist in Boston:—

You ask me how I feel in regard to the present attitude of affairs in this country. In brief, I am entirely satisfied with the course they are taking. The President's policy of reconstruction, which displeased, terrified, and enraged so many, was, I am disposed to think, a wise one. It was meant as an experiment merely, and the failure of it is so complete and evident that no one can say a single word in defence of milder measures. I doubt if Mr. Johnson had any confidence in its success. I believe he is glad of its futility. It leaves him free now to inaugurate a more heroic policy. The pardons become infrequent, the trials come on with dignity, and are conducted with inexorable justice. The South is showing its own hand, and is using it to write its own sentence of condemnation. In regard to the blacks, all promises well. General Howard, the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, is all that the negroes' friends can ask for. We need now only time, and patience, and hope; and they will not be found weak or scanty when they are called for. The work is enormous, yet immense powers are engaged in accomplishing it, and it is visibly going forward from day to day. It is really interesting to see the "solid men" of Boston and of New York urging the President to grant suffrage to the freedmen as the only measure of safety to the country. The Conservatives vie with the Radicals in recommending radical processes, and in sharpening the axe for the root of the tree.

THE TREATMENT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.—The new *Times* correspondent in New York, the same one who has replaced Dr. Mackay, and been so horribly abused by the *Saturday Review*, and even editorially snubbed by the *Times* itself, for telling the truth concerning the Confederate treatment of the Northern prisoners—sent a letter yesterday which will probably lay the question to rest altogether, even among those who have hitherto reversed the bearing of all the evidence. He quotes the testimony of the

Confederate Colonel Chandler writing to his own—the Confederate—Government, nearly a year before the fall of Richmond, concerning the prison at Andersonville, in Georgia. This officer implores his superiors to remove Colonel Winder, and appoint "some one who will not advocate deliberately and in cold blood the propriety of leaving them (the prisoners) in their present condition until their number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangements sufficient for their accommodation, and who will not consider it a matter of self-laudation and boasting that he has never been inside the stockade, a place the horrors of which are difficult to describe, which is a disgrace to civilisation, and the condition of which he might by a little energy and judgment have considerably improved." No doubt the writers in the *Saturday Review* will prefer the hypothesis that Confederate Colonel Chandler, anticipating the ultimate failure of the Confederacy, fabricated all these horrors to his own Government, at the risk of his life, in order to win for himself a future pardon.—*Spectator*.

THE CHOLERA.—At Toulon on the 20th there were forty-six deaths from cholera. The attacks are now few in number and of a mild character. The latest sanitary bulletin from Marseilles gives for September 20, sixty-three deaths, thirty-eight from cholera. It is stated that in all the barracks of the city, occupied by the 38th and 80th of the line, there is not now a single invalid, and there are only seven cholera patients in the military hospital, all of whom are in a fair way of recovery. The *Progrès* of Lyons says:—"The sanitary state of our city is most unsatisfactory, notwithstanding the abnormal heat of the last few days, which, however, has been slightly tempered by continuous breezes from the North." At Barcelona the decline of cholera continues. The *Diario* states that the total of deaths there on the 14th was 106, of which sixty-three were from cholera, and three from cholera. The disease has carried off several persons of distinction at Valencia. Seville and Alicante are declared "infected." There has been a fresh development of the disease at Gibraltar and San Roque. At Matanzas an unknown malady is said to prevail, which has already proved fatal in many instances. The scourge has severely raged at Bucharest and other places in the Principalities. The *Odessa Messenger* announces that the cholera has appeared on the eastern slope of the Caucasus. Another journal says that the Siberian plague is raging among the horned cattle in Lithuania, this being the first time that disease has been seen in that country.

NARROW ESCAPE AT NIAGARA.—Professor Ruggles, of Dartmouth College, had a narrow escape at Niagara Falls recently. While walking on Goat Island with a party of ladies, one of them dropped her parasol, which slid some fifteen or twenty feet down the bank of the river. Mr. Ruggles went down and picked it up, but on attempting to return, the bank being steep and the ground hard, lost his footing and fell down to the very brink of the precipice, which at this point is eighty or ninety feet high; here he caught hold of the roots of an upturned tree, the trunk of which hangs over the abyss. The shock caused the tree to shake violently, and it appeared on the point of falling over the precipice. The ladies shrieked and called for help, but no assistance was at hand. A movement on the part of Mr. Ruggles, or a gust of wind, seemed sufficient to cause the tree to fall. At this critical moment one of the ladies took off her basquine and skirt, cut them into strips, got shawls and other articles of clothing from the rest of the party, tied them together, fastened a stone to the rope thus formed, and let it down to Mr. Ruggles, who taking hold of it, walked slowly up the bank. It was a moment of fearful suspense. The rope was held firmly by the ladies above, but it might untie or break, and a fall of a hundred feet on the rocks below must be the inevitable result. When Mr. Ruggles reached *terra firma*, his fair rescuer, who had shown such remarkable presence of mind, fainted, and was taken home in an unconscious state.—*New York Tribune*.

DOINGS AT BIARRITZ.—The principal spots for bathing are the Côte des Basques, in the inlet called the Port Vieux, where swimmers, male and female, most congregate; and the Côte des Fous, now called, out of compliment to the Emperor, whose residence is hard by, the Côte Napoleon. This last forms a vast hemicycle, at one extremity of which is the Imperial villa, at the other the "Casino," and on the eastern side a bathing establishment in the Moorish style. It is in this spot that you may see all Biarritz between five and eight o'clock in the evening enjoying the sea breeze, so delicious at the close of a sultry day—for the sun is still as hot and the sky as unclouded as in midsummer,—and listening to the music of the fine band of the Imperial Guard. On Sunday last there could not have been less than 15,000 people thronging the beach. The sight was one of great beauty,—the sun sinking into the ocean, and the rocks, headlands, and beach, the picturesquely grouped houses of Biarritz, the mountains, and the pinewoods reddened with its parting beams. The Empress generally bathes on the Côte Napoleon, where the sea comes nearly up to the foot of the terrace in which the villa stands; and the Prince takes his first lessons in swimming in the Port Vieux. They all walk about the sands in the morning, mingling with the people, and recognising old acquaintances, accompanied by two or three attendants, but without any state or ceremony. During the noontide heat the streets are silent and all but deserted, but towards four o'clock all is again in movement. The Emperor and Empress drive out by the lighthouse, along the sea shore, or by the Spanish road. Every morning

the Empress performs her devotions in the little chapel just erected on the grounds attached to the residence. It is dedicated to our Lady of Guadalupe, to commemorate the success obtained by the French arms in Mexico; and the first mass celebrated in it was on the anniversary of the death of the Empress's sister.—*Letter in the Times.*

MADAGASCAR.—We are glad to be able to discredit the story of further disquietude and disturbances in Madagascar which last week appeared in the English newspapers, but having, no doubt, a French original. That information did not profess to date later than June last, but we have intelligence from Tamatave up to the end of July. The French demand for indemnity, when first delivered, created great excitement; the cry for the expulsion of foreigners was once more raised, and the frenzy which is known as the *Ramenenzana*, or *Ramahenga*, again exhibited itself amongst the old heathen party. But this gradually subsided, and the signing of the English treaty put an end to it altogether. The ceremony of ratification was performed with great pomp on the 29th. It will come into force six months from that date. Timber and cows are the only articles on the exportation of which any embargo is placed. Lands can be leased with Government security; and, if the right of purchase is ever permitted to the subjects of any other power, the privilege will be simultaneously extended to British subjects. The treaty gave great satisfaction, and everything is now perfectly quiet at the capital. Mr. Pakenham, the British consul, is on his way home, and the Rev. William Ellis, no doubt, is also on his voyage by this time. Mr. Ellis's application to be allowed to go to the Betsileo country had been again refused, the Government informing him that they would let him know when it will be safe for him to travel. The Hovas are not at all anxious to have civilisation carried to any other tribe, and we are told that the Church missionaries at Vohemar are not allowed to extend their operations beyond three miles from the town.—*Patriot.*

THE EXPULSION OF M. ROGEARD FROM BELGIUM.—M. Rogeard, author of the "*Propos de Labiénus*," having been sentenced to be expelled from Belgium, published the following declaration:—

I have defended liberty of conscience in France, I have defended it in Belgium, I shall defend it everywhere, and to the end, to the extent of my power. I received this morning a Royal decree, deliberated upon by the Council of Ministers, by which I am arbitrarily expelled from Belgium. I declare that I shall remain in Belgium, in my dwelling. I declare that I shall protest against this arbitrary conduct by all the means which shall be at my command, and that I shall await the employment of public force, and that I shall not leave save at my own time, and that I shall only yield to violence. I consider that I have a duty to fulfil towards the Belgian people, and I shall fulfil it. I have a debt of gratitude to discharge towards Belgian public opinion. I desire to declare this publicly, and if I cannot hope to pay it, I wish at least not to be considered ungrateful. I shall, therefore, do what I ought for the cause of liberty in all countries, and what I owe to hospitality in Belgium. I shall resist arbitrary proceedings, and shall protest in all form, and shall not leave until I am arrested.

In consequence of this declaration the order of expulsion was put in force on the 17th. M. Rogeard was conducted by the police at five a.m. to the Northern Railway station, and sent on to Germany. A numerous and excited meeting was held the previous evening at the Nouvelle Cour de Bruxelles, to protest against the decree issued by the Ministry. The three following resolutions were passed almost unanimously:—1. The meeting protests against the decree of expulsion. 2. An address of sympathy shall be forwarded to M. Rogeard. 3. An immediate manifestation shall be made in front of his residence. This meeting consequently adjourned *en masse* to the Rue des Sals, where a manifestation of the most sympathising kind was made. M. Rogeard replied in terms of the warmest acknowledgment. The expulsion appears to have been caused by the publication of a satire entitled "*Pauvre France*," of which M. Rogeard is the author, and which the Belgian Ministry considered insulting both to the Government of the country and to a neighbouring friendly nation.

A GIESBACH SWISS WATERFALL LIGHTED UP.—We walked down to the waterfall from the hotel at about half-past eight, a miscellaneous crowd of about 100 persons, and took our station on the platform outside the café-châlet opposite to the cascade. There were faint lights wandering here and there in the deep gloom of the fir-wood, faint and flickering lights like fireflies, marking the spot where the artificers were at their preparatory work. It was as on the stage, when flashes of light steal through the side scenes previous to the great moment when the decorations are to go asunder, and some great show, say the Kingdom of Hadesoin "*Don Giovanni*," is to blaze forth at one instant, to the amazement of the dazzled spectator. The air was mild and still, and the darkness of the hour was hardly relieved in that hollow gorge by the few stars twinkling overhead. The hour was well chosen, heaven and earth were propitious, and when the signal rocket flashed in the air the soul of every bystander was thoroughly ripened for the coming wonder by those few minutes of trembling expectation. The rocket flashed up, the Bengal lights blazed out—red lights, green lights, violet lights. First the dark firs and the russet and gold beech bushes were all on fire; then the waters gleamed out, rill after rill, blushing in the red, smiling in the green, fainting in the violet beams. A rich warm life rushed from end to end all along that heaving stream—rich, warm life, where only one second before there was only blank stillness and gloom. Rapid and fitful the ever-changing hues

flitted up and down the successive leaps of the fall, and calm, and pure, and solemn the silver tide poured down, unmoved in its perpetual flow, swelling its smooth arches, plashing on its hollow rock beds, as unconcerned in all that glory of light as if it were only basking in its wonted sunbeams, or reflecting the pale glimmer of the genial moon. The effect was magic. The flood of those coloured lights did not merely flutter here and there on the surface of the waters; it went through their liquid mass from the rocky paths in the rear, shone through it as through the purest crystal, setting off each foaming billow, as one pressed upon the other in endless succession, imparting animation to the whole pillar of water, as if living things, tritons or water nymphs, had been floating up and down beneath that smooth, compact surface—vague non-descript beings, dancing and fluttering, like motes in a sunbeam. The effect was magic, not to be forgotten by anyone who has seen it; worth seeing at the cost of much money and ever so much trouble. All my theories on the true and false beautiful in art and nature were blown to the ground, and as the lights faded away, and the waterfall was replunged into its nocturnal darkness, I had to avow that I had been delighted in spite of my preconceptions, charmed in defiance of my better reason. "Ach! wunderschön! Sieh'mal, wie schön!" ejaculated the open-mouthed German Fräulein, with incessant iteration. "Mon Dieu! que c'est joli! que c'est joli! que c'est joli!" screamed the fidgety Frenchwoman, with whirlwind volubility. "Hold your wretched tongues, and bottle up your tiresome enthusiasm," grumbled John Bull, invisible in that darkness, using far stronger epithets than I like putting down in writing. The jabber of the enraptured spectators was quite overpowering, and did not a little, indeed, towards spoiling the grandeur of the sight, and drowning the rush of the waters, which vainly strove to give the gorgeous exhibition the accompaniment of their unceasing music.—*Letter in the Times.*

THE FREEDMEN IN THE WESTERN STATES.—Mr. William Forster Mitchell, the superintendent of the freedmen's schools for Tennessee and North Alabama, has addressed a very interesting and encouraging letter to Mr. Wilson Armistead, the treasurer of the Leeds Freedmen's Aid Association. He says:—"Here is a little fact for the doubters of the coloured man's inclination to live by his own industry. At Shelbyville (Tennessee) we have a school of 200 children. I suppose there are nearly a thousand blacks in that little town. The colonel commanding that post tells me that since the 1st of January he has issued daily 400 rations to poor (white) people, but not a ration to a coloured person. Will these people learn? Is evidence yet wanted of their capability in this direction? When I return to Nashville I shall take with me two Sabbath-school libraries, the books of which will be read by children who fifteen months since did not know a letter. Is it not glorious? They shall read Hannah More, Mrs. Sherwood, our own Rollo, and hundreds of cabins shall be lighted with 'The Peep of Day.' The other day I organised a grammar-school in Tennessee. It was made up of scholars from a school of a grade which has been in operation just one year. In the course of fifteen years' experience I have organised several new schools, and I assert gravely that I never saw the machinery of a school so easily arranged and set in motion as was that of this grammar-school of late slaves. I taught it myself a week, and it was a sort of vacation for me, it was such a pleasure. There was what one of our college professors has called the 'divine thirst for knowledge'; and so excellent was the conduct of the pupils that the hours passed only too swiftly. Will they learn? Let Murfreesboro' (Tennessee) answer, where the coloured pastors can be seen daily gathered with the children, intent upon their books, where the wandering adult passes, and puts down his burden to listen to his boy, as he reads fluently the written notice posted upon the corner. Let Gallatin (Tennessee) answer, where classes for adults, who cannot attend school during the day, are taught by the older scholars in the evening. What is their moral status? I answer (speaking from my Tennessee home, between two of their villages, so near that I can hear their voices), quite as good as that of the people about them. A few will steal, but careful observation has taught me that the further removed one is from the character and attributes of a slaveowner, the less likely will he be to suffer from theft at their hands. As a class, they are not addicted to crime at all, if we except that which inevitably results from the looseness of the marriage relation as slavery has recognised it. A word on coloured orphans, and I have done. Nearly every Freedmen's Association has an orphan home; one such is under my care; it is in Nashville. I have written of it, talked of it, and prayed for it. Now I have named it—named it for one whom I never saw, but whose name I bear—named it for him because his life was on the side of these people, and he yielded it up for them. He sleeps in a Tennessee grave, but the love he had for the coloured race still lives, and the orphan children of Nashville will learn to associate the name of William Forster—[father of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., who died about ten years ago, while on an anti-slavery mission in the Southern States]—with the birthday of their freedom.

OUR FOOD.—On Wednesday morning so vast a consignment of herrings arrived at Billingsgate that the salesmen were confounded. Before noon every barrel had been purchased, the dealers affirming that large classes of the metropolitan population will not consume beef of any quality, either because it is infected or because it is dear.

FACTS ABOUT THE AMERICAN FENIANS.

Under this heading the *Liverpool Journal* publishes the following very inflated account of the Fenian organisation:—"The Fenian Brotherhood, we are told, is an entirely Irish-American organisation. It is no new institution, for it has been in existence for the past eight years. Its founders were two of the Irish exiles of 1848, Colonel John O'Mahony and Michael Doheny, the latter one of the most talented and dangerous members of the Young Ireland party, and a fervent admirer of John Mitchell. In conjunction with them was the late General Corcoran, of the United States Army. O'Mahony was totally unconnected with the Young Ireland movement till the year 1841. He is the present representative of one of the oldest and most respected families in Munster, possessing large estates in the county of Tipperary, and at the time of Mr. Smith O'Brien's *fiasco* was a mere youth. Youth as he was, however, he had influence to gather round him about 1,500 of the peasantry, who encamped on the Tipperary hills, and maintained their position for three weeks, till, being completely surrounded by the military, the futility of further resistance became apparent, and they quietly dispersed. O'Mahony and some of his friends, amongst them a youth named Savage, who has since made himself known as an Irish-American *littérateur*, made their escape to France, where, 'tis said, the plans for the future revolutionary organisation were formed. After some years' residence in France, O'Mahony migrated to America, where, in conjunction with Corcoran and Doheny, he set the Fenian Brotherhood afloat. In its early days the Fenian Brotherhood differed much from its present form of existence. It was at first a semi-secret association; its meetings were secret, and though its chief officers were publicly known as such, the operations of the brotherhood were hidden from the public view. Originally numbering, perhaps, a score of members, it progressed so rapidly amongst the Irish population in America, that in a few short years it numbered scores of thousands, ranking as its members many Irishmen of position and influence. The Irish are certainly good haters, and would have charmed the heart of Dr. Johnson. They hate the English in Ireland, and do not learn the art of loving them abroad. To this detestation of everything English, the Fenian organisation owes the number and influence it has attained under the guidance of Colonel O'Mahony. For five years or more the brotherhood maintained its semi-secret character, rapidly spreading its ramifications through every State in the American Union, and through Canada and the British provinces. A regular system of communication was maintained by all the branches with the head centre under O'Mahony, to whom was committed the despotic rule of the vast fraternity. Three years ago the Fenian organisation assumed a new character. A grand national convention of delegates from the various branches of the brotherhood was called and met at Chicago. The delegates assembled to the number of 200 or thereabouts, they reformed the constitution of the organisation, and boldly avowed its purpose and the means relied upon for its attainment. The objection which was urged by the clerical opponents of the movement was removed, and the brotherhood became thenceforth an open organisation. The members were endowed with power to elect their officers; the Head Centreship itself was declared an elective office; the organisation was divided into States, each State of the Union having its chief centre, who is called State Centre, and means were taken to assure the furtherance of their one object. Since that time the Fenian movement has spread more rapidly than before, and it is now, perhaps, saying much less than the fact to state its numbers at not less than 300,000 members. Each member pays a dollar as his entrance fee, and subscribes, in a great many instances, the same amount weekly to the funds of the organisation. Peculiar precautions are taken that no members shall have a chance of divulging the vital secrets of the body, and that kind of miniature Republican Government is maintained successively throughout every department.

Another "Grand Convention" was held in January of this year, at Cincinnati, attended by some 300 delegates from the United States, representing 250,000 members, and by delegates from the British provinces and from Ireland. American newspapers state that its proceedings were conducted with all the dignity and courtesy of a national representative assembly. Not so much of the business of that Convention, however, has been divulged as of the former one. One important resolution of the convention was a call made upon each branch of the brotherhood for five dollars a member, which call, we are informed, has been promptly responded to; and another, perhaps, the most suggestive resolution, to the effect, "That the next convention be held on Irish soil." About the period of this last convention was established a Fenian Sisterhood, which bids fair to rival the masculine fraternity.

So much for the history of the Fenian movement. Let us take a survey of its objects, and the means relied on for their accomplishment. The Fenians are avowedly revolutionists, not of that class of Irish insurrectionists who believe it possible to upset the British empire with pikes and reaping-hooks. The Fenian leaders are no mere enthusiasts, but men who have taken up downright revolution as the business of their lives. O'Mahony, the Head Centre, is spoken of even by the bitterest clerical enemies of the movement as a man of highly cultured mind, chivalrous nature, and great determination of character. No one speaks or writes a word derogatory of his personal character; and amongst the Irish in America he is

idolised, whilst by the disaffected in Ireland he is looked upon as their future deliverer. The organisation which this man rules proclaims as its leading axiom that to effect an Irish revolution a grand military pre-organisation is absolutely necessary—that a disciplined soldiery led by experienced officers are a *sine qua non*, and that, in short, to destroy English dominion in Ireland, a desperate struggle must be encountered. Powder, shot and shell, rifles and cannon, are foremost in the Fenian Litany. Accordingly, at every meeting of the brotherhood, the necessity of supplying these indispensables to the revolutionary element in Ireland, is earnestly impressed upon the brethren. Money and war material are freely subscribed, and so great is the ardour manifested in this portion of the Fenian programme that in two months from its foundation the Fenian Sisterhood alone returned upwards of 200,000*l.* sterling to the Fenian exchequer for the purpose of supplying arms. State organisers visit each branch regularly, lecturing and acquiring funds for the same purpose. Monster picnics, fancy fairs, balls, concerts, and fêtes, are constantly being held in each State of the Union, the proceeds of which are avowedly for revolutionary purposes. Nor do they confine their operations to the mere supplying of arms. A fleet of privateers is one of the possibilities of their philosophy. They acknowledge the superiority of England on the seas, and deem it necessary to meet her on her favourite element. Not very long ago the head centre of their organisation proclaimed an expectation, in which he feels assured there is little chance of his being disappointed, that President Johnson will give to the Irish the same facilities for procuring material of war which the Confederates obtained in England, and that Ireland would be recognised as a belligerent by the American Government; and the New York press are not slow to favour this Fenian notion. There are many men of undoubted standing at present in the organisation. The State centres are, for the most part, wealthy Irish merchants; many Catholic clergymen are in its ranks, and not very long ago a General M'Groarty, President of the Fenian Military Council, went arm-in-arm with Father Wigelt, the Superior of the Jesuits, to head a Fenian procession in Washington. General Meagher is one of its members, and the late General Smith, of the United States army, whose death was recorded by the American papers with strong expressions of regret, was at the time of his death a member of the Fenian Central Council. Nearly every Irish officer and every Irish soldier, with scarcely an exception, are members of the organisation; and it is no secret that many United States senators and Government officials are its avowed friends. In the United States there is little room for doubting that the Fenian Brotherhood has attained formidable dimensions. The only question is, has it been successful in Ireland? As a matter of fact, the Fenian Brotherhood does not exist in Ireland at all. Nevertheless, it is not denied that the Fenians base much of their hopes in the success of their desperate enterprise on the existence of some form of revolutionary organisation in Ireland. It is not denied that the Irish organisation is a secret one, to which the American society is an auxiliary. The American leaders avow that the Irish revolutionists at home have done their share of the work, and only wait the supplies necessary from the American sympathisers. That the Irish organisation has a widely-spread existence is manifest enough by the displays with the details of which every day's newspapers are filled; yet it is a singular and conclusive evidence of the completeness of the Irish organisation, that although several persons have been arrested during the past four years on charges of being members, or attempting to make members, of the conspiracy, in not one single case has the Government been able to procure evidence of the guilt of the parties. The workings of the Irish Society are as impenetrable as the operations of the Greek Heterists, who by their secret associations delivered Greece from the Sultan's rule. Certain it is, however, that the American Fenians receive constant reports of the progress of their friends in Ireland. The Irish organisation is known by them as the I. R. B., and its invisible chief is the acknowledged head of the entire movement. It was in response to the demand of this "great unknown" that the call of five dollars per head was decreed at the last Fenian convention. No one knows who he is, or where he is, but all believe in his existence. It cannot be said that, at least as far as the Irish revolutions are concerned, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." The want of knowledge seems their great safeguard. In the United Irish conspiracy the informer was at work almost from the beginning, and the victims convicted and punished for complicity were legion, but this present organisation seems impenetrable.

MR. DISRAELI ON AGRICULTURE AND THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Society was held at Aylesbury on Wednesday, when Mr. Disraeli presided, and congratulated the meeting on the harvest, which he said had been, speaking generally, a fair one over the country, and a good one in Bucks. He paid a handsome tribute to the conduct of the Government in reference to the cattle plague. Though, he said, it may not be difficult to criticise some things that have been done or said, there has been a sincere desire on the part of the Government to do their duty, and they are prepared to propose all such measures as are necessary for the occasion. It is our duty to support them as much as we can, and where they are wanting to supply the deficiency. Referring to the exhibition, he complained

that it was too local in its character, and far from drawing competition from other societies it was almost made up of one district in the county. The reason of that he believed that the society aimed at two impossible things—to reward local merit and to stimulate general excellence. He thought the rules of the institution should be revised with a view to remedy that defect. In a second speech (returning thanks after his health had been drunk) he adverted to the theory which he broached last year as to improving the breed of Buckinghamshire sheep. The very cross which he then recommended—that of a Down with a Cotswold—has this year received the first prize cup of the Bucks Association. Recurring then to the subject of the cattle plague, he declined to speculate on its origin; all he could say was that when he read the accounts and the remedial prescriptions, it seemed to him that it was not of recent origin:—

I thought I had read in the third *Georgic* of *Virgil*—unfortunately a long time ago—an account which in the minutest details touches this question. My idea was that as her Majesty's Ministers are obliged to remain in London—at least some of them—and some of them at least being men of classical habits and tastes, they had given us a free translation of the third *Georgic* by way of a description of the cattle plague and the remedies to be applied. We have the sighs and moans, the tears and groans, the withering of the flesh, and the ultimate corruption—all symptoms exactly the same as have been described. But what is most remarkable is that the remedies are also exactly the same. You are to kill the beasts, dig a deep ditch and bury them immediately. Well, even the very hide is to be sacrificed,—*neque erat corvis usus*—so that you see even in the time of *Virgil*, they had the same complaint, although they did not call it the Russian plague, no doubt because they had never heard of Russia. (Laughter.) But the symptoms were the same, they buried the animals in the same way, and they even included in the destruction that hide to which the farmer and the grazier might naturally cling, even with disease and corruption, as something which could not be infected. (Cheers and laughter.)

He concluded with thanks for the manner in which his health had been proposed and drunk. There were several other toasts.

LORD RUSSELL'S CIRCULAR DESPATCH.

The following is a correct copy of Lord Russell's despatch respecting the Gastein Convention. The version already published, though not differing in any important point from the original, was, it will be seen, not verbally accurate:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 14, 1865.

The *Chargé d'Affaires* of Prussia has communicated to me the substance of a despatch relating to the Convention of Gastein, and the newspapers of Berlin have since published the text of that Convention.

Upon the first communication to her Majesty's Government of the preliminaries of peace signed at Vienna, I stated at Vienna and Berlin the views of her Majesty's Government upon those preliminaries. The present Convention has only served to increase the regret her Majesty's Government then expressed.

The Treaty of 1815 gave the King of Denmark a seat in the German Diet as Duke of Holstein.

The Treaty of 1852 recognised the right of succession to the whole Danish monarchy, which the late King had established in the person of the present King.

That treaty has, in spite of the assurances given in the despatches of January 31, 1864, been completely set aside by Austria and Prussia, two of the Powers who had signed it.

It might have been expected that when treaties were thus annulled, the popular feeling of Germany, the wishes of the peoples of the Duchies themselves, and the opinions of the majority of the Diet, so explicitly put forth by Austria and Prussia in the sittings of the Conference of London, would have been recognised in their place. In this manner, if one order of rights had been overthrown, another title derived from the assent of the people would have been set up, and that title might have been received with respect, and maintained with a prospect of permanence.

But all rights, old and new, whether founded on the solemn compact of Sovereigns, or on the clear expression of the popular will, have been set at naught by the Convention of Gastein, and the dominion of force is the sole power acknowledged and regarded.

Violence and conquest are the basis upon which alone the partitioning Powers found their agreement.

H.M.'s Government deeply lament the disregard thus shown to the principles of public right, and the legitimate claims of a people to be heard as to the disposal of their own destiny.

This instruction does not authorise you to address observations on this subject to the Court to which you are accredited, but is intended only to point out, when the opportunity shall present itself, what is the language you are expected to hold.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1865.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Patrie* denies the existence of a second French circular upon the Gastein Convention, but states that the present disposition of the Berlin Cabinet affords ground for expectation that the final settlement of the question of the Duchies will give satisfaction upon certain points to the views expressed in the French and English circulars.

The charge against Dr. May, who was arrested by the Prussian authorities at Altona, is now definitively stated. He is accused of having published an article insulting to the King of Prussia. The trial is appointed to take place on the 6th of October next.

The cholera has disappeared from Valencia. At Barcelona yesterday there were only fourteen cases. The epidemic is also decreasing in the neighbourhood of Seville and at Carthagena.

The King of Greece has announced his intention of dispensing with a third of the civil list in order to relieve the embarrassments of the Treasury.

THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVISIONS OF SANATORIA for diseased cattle have thrown up their work. They met yesterday and complained, first, that no adequate subscriptions came in, and next that the Government thwarted them in their efforts to provide proper places for the reception and treatment of diseased cattle. They therefore resolved to recommend that no further steps be taken in the matter.

BALL BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—On Friday evening, a grand private ball took place at Abergeldie Castle, on invitations issued by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Dancing commenced at about ten o'clock, and [was continued till one o'clock—their Royal Highnesses being present the most of the time.

MARRIAGE OF EARL GRANVILLE.—Yesterday morning the marriage of Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council, with Miss Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Walter Campbell, of Islay, was solemnised at the parish church, St. Mary's, Kensington. The church was crowded, and among the congregation were numerous friends of his lordship besides the relatives of both families who were present on the occasion. The religious ceremony was performed by the vicar, the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair. Mr. Campbell, brother of the bride, entertained the wedding party at breakfast at Nidder Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington. In the afternoon the noble Earl and his bride left town for Dover en route for the Continent. The Earl Granville, who has been a widower since 1860, is in his fiftieth year and his bride in her eighteenth year.

MURDER OF A WIFE IN CLERKENWELL.—At the Clerkenwell Police-court yesterday, George Price was charged with having caused the death of his wife. The evidence showed that Mrs. Price had been suffering from disease; that the prisoner refused to give her the means of obtaining even the necessities of life; that he threatened and abused her; and that he actually refused to allow her to have the comforts which friends provided for her. He was remanded for further examination.

THE CONVICT CURRIE.—The convict Currie, who was brought to Maidstone on Wednesday night, acknowledges in the most unmistakable terms that his sentence was justly given, and wishes to write to the bereaved relatives. In addition to confessing his guilt, he adds that for three months before he shot Major De Vere he had it in contemplation to do so, but having expressed his intention to several of his comrades, they had dissuaded him till the time of the actual occurrence. He also states that idleness and bad temper have been his besetting sins through life, and that they alone were the cause of his premature destruction, and the consequent grief and distress of his wife and family. He is attended by the Rev. John Greener, Presbyterian minister. As yet no orders have been received at the gaol at Maidstone from the high sheriff, Mr. Rogers, regarding the time and place of the execution of the condemned man.

THE CHOLERA AT SOUTHAMPTON.—We are informed on most unquestionable authority that a decided and undoubted case of Asiatic cholera, with a fatal result, has occurred in Southampton. The victim was a man named Rose, about thirty years of age, residing in Brewhouse-court, Brewhouse-lane, who died on Sunday, about thirty-six hours from his first attack, the symptoms at every stage being those of the most virulent form of this dreadful disease. The unfortunate man himself dated his illness from having been engaged a few days previously in cleaning out a very offensive cesspool. Another case, that of a woman living in a different part of the town, is also reported as presenting similar symptoms. Although these cases, should they both prove to be Asiatic cholera, may not presage an immediate prevalence of the epidemic, they are sufficiently alarming to call for vigilant and energetic measures, without an hour's delay, on the part of the local authorities, and, if necessary, the Government itself. With a full consideration of the fact that the town of Southampton is in direct communication, by means of the mail steamers, with the Mediterranean, and only four days from Gibraltar, where the cholera now prevails, and at which port these steamers call, every possible sanitary precaution should at once be taken to guard the health, not only of the inhabitants of Southampton, but of the country at large.—*Times*.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The supply of home-grown wheat on sale here, to-day, was very moderate. The condition of the produce was tolerably good, and the trade for nearly all qualities ruled steady. Monday's currency was well supported. There was a fair supply of foreign wheat on the stands. About an average business was transacted, and prices ruled firm. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, at full quotations. The supply of barley on sale was very moderate. The trade, however, ruled quiet, but without leading to any quotable change in prices from Monday. Malt was in fair demand, and prices ruled firm. The supply of oats on sale was somewhat extensive. Most qualities were in fair demand, and the quotations were steadily supported. Beans and peas met a slow sale, at late rates. Most descriptions of flour were in fair demand, at late currencies.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.				
Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English and Scotch 560	80	230	240	1,590
Irish	—	—	1,240	—
Foreign	6,060	3,040	23,340	70 aka.
				4,770 bria.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1865.

SUMMARY.

FENIANISM fills the hungry broad-sheet, but the small incidents and scraps of gossip which eke out the columns of the daily papers, spite of conspicuous headings and leaded type, have no reality of interest. That the Fenians meant mischief is clear enough from the history of the movement in America, but they seem to have gone to work as though treason were a pastime. There have been more arrests during the week. Fenians have been picked up all over Ireland, but none of them above the position of small tradesmen and clerks, and one or two non-commissioned officers at Cork have been discovered to belong to the Brotherhood. But public curiosity has not yet been gratified by a public examination of the score or two of prisoners now in custody on the charge of treasonable conspiracy—the depositions being so voluminous, and the evidence so abundant, that some delay is necessary before the case can be completed. Some Irish plotters have also been arrested in Liverpool, Salford, and Sheffield—in fact, the Irish Executive seem to have all the threads of the Fenian conspiracy in their hands. The great body of the Irish people look on with languid curiosity, and without sympathy for a movement intended to rescue them from Saxon domination.

A more interesting topic of newspaper prominence is the marriage of the Lord President of the Council to the young daughter of the late Mr. Campbell of Islay. Earl Granville has to pay the penalty of his high position and popularity by the parade of his nuptials, and all its accompaniments, for the description of which the *Times* must have secured the services of the useful "Jeames." A mature statesman and widower, who seems to have the art of throwing a spell, by his genial manners and *bonhomie*, over sovereigns and diplomatists, has achieved the more difficult task of captivating a charming young bride. There was yesterday a gathering of the Leveson-Gower family at Kensington to celebrate the auspicious event, and it is duly recorded that no less than eight peerages are in the possession of this fortunate house—a fact which, united with Lord Granville's personal excellences and flexible nature, fully accounts for the expectation that the noble earl may succeed Lord Palmerston as the Prime Minister of England.

It is said that an undoubted case of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Southampton, a town which is in direct communication with various ports in the Mediterranean, where the epidemic still rages. We trust the rumour is as unfounded as was last week's report that the scourge had appeared at Manchester. If the circumstantial statement from Southampton be correct, it rather countenances the theory of the Epidemiological Society that certain unfavourable conditions and the neglect of sanitary laws are, during an unhealthy season, sufficient to breed the pest. Probably, however, the alarm is premature, though it would be gratifying to know that every town in the kingdom was following the example of Leeds, where ward meetings are being held to adopt measures for purifying the borough, and removing the hotbeds of disease. Such systematic inspection is the best preparation for the plague, should it, at this advanced period of the year, visit our shores. Very timely is the searching inquiry of "S. G. O." whether we are as careful in looking after the typhus-nests which decimate human beings, as

to the dairies where cattle are housed. "The smallest details in cow-life," he remarks, "are to be attended to, but how is it with the Boards of Guardians, Sanitary Boards, and Inspectors, who have charge over the health of the poor creatures who dwell in well-known typhus nests? Typhus is among our poor—cholera threatens them. Shall all interest run to cow-ward, no active sympathy be shown for human beings kept in the condition which insures disease?" Cholera has prevailed for many weeks both at Marseilles and Toulon, but does not appear to have penetrated the interior of France, and even in those ports it has almost succumbed to the vigorous measures of the authorities and inhabitants.

Mr. Disraeli has been discoursing on agricultural topics before his constituents in Buckinghamshire, and congratulates them on a "fair" harvest for the whole country, and a "good" harvest and plentiful root crops for that particular district. The right hon. gentleman touched upon the mysterious cattle-plague, and while admitting his inability to throw light on the subject, praised the Government for the prompt measures they have taken. Mr. Disraeli hopes that the abundance of turnips and fodder will keep down the high prices of animal food, and was candid enough to acknowledge the benefits we derive from free trade. He wonders at the backward state of agricultural improvement in Bucks, compared with some adjoining counties, but was chary of touching upon one of its most prominent causes—the wretched condition of the peasantry of the district, and the absence of landlord enterprise.

The report of prospective measures for enlarging the liberty of Frenchmen has thrown the *Moniteur* into a fit of rage. Such rumours are declared to be only the fabrication of "evil-disposed persons." So far from such being the intention of the Emperor, the system of warnings and *communiqués* is to be extended from Paris to the provincial towns, and a vexatious because undefined power which is now wielded by the Central Government in the capital, under the wholesome control of public opinion, is to be vested in the prefects of departments. It is a great blow at the modified liberty of the press which is enjoyed by the country newspapers in France.

Though the functions of the Reichsrath are for awhile suspended, the Government of Vienna are giving proof of their liberal tendencies by re-suscitating the Anglo-Austrian Commission for negotiating a treaty of commerce with this country. A new Minister of Commerce adverse to the traditional restrictive policy of that empire has been appointed, and there is good reason to hope that the Austrian Government is prepared to make a considerable advance in the direction of free trade. Nothing would better tend to conciliate, at this crisis of their history, the Hungarians, who suffer more than any other part of the population from the blighting influence of protection.

AMERICA.

The latest news from the United States is important. The clouds which hung about the policy of the Government at Washington are beginning to break, and light, not perhaps so strong as may shortly be expected, falls upon some of the more important questions which, of late, have agitated the public mind. President Johnson will, no doubt, reserve the full development of his intentions for his message to Congress. Meanwhile, he has incidentally disclosed indications of the way in which his judgment leans, and, on the whole, it is pretty evident that his future course will practically represent the predominant sentiment of the people of America.

In the first place, then, it is a matter of gratification to be assured that the foreign policy of the great Transatlantic Republic will, under the direction of his Government, be emphatically one of peace. The President and his Foreign Secretary, Mr. Seward, correctly appreciating the bluster of those who have political ends to serve but who are free from the burden of constitutional responsibilities, rightly deem that the most pressing duty of America for some time to come will be to husband the resources which the civil war has left, and to heal the wounds which it inflicted. They do not credit the extraordinary assertion that the national strength of their country has been increased by conflict. They fully appreciate the fact that exhaustion has been proportionate to excessive expenditure. They are convinced that a pacific and even a friendly bearing towards other States will be most conducive to American honour and interests, and that to favour the establishment of a military supremacy in the United States would be a grievous and ruinous mistake. They therefore

decline to yield to the Monroe doctrine the reverence which is first due to the interests of humanity, or to exalt a matter of mere expediency into one of principle. They will not intervene in Mexican affairs. They will do nothing to keep alive the resistance of Juarez, or directly or indirectly to molest Maximilian. The likelihoods are that before long they will recognise the Imperial régime, and establish friendly relations with the Imperial court. All anxiety on that head, therefore, may be dismissed. Towards the United Kingdom the same earnest desire is evinced to arrive at and maintain a cordial understanding. There will yet, as heretofore, be manifestations through the medium of the press, and, possibly, in Congress, of popular political irritability in regard to England. The Irish element probably requires this exhibition at the hands of politicians, as the aristocratic element elicits a reciprocal display in this country. But these superficial signs of discord are equally disregarded by responsible statesmanship on both sides of the ocean. The Governments understand one another. The people, in the main, understand one another, and all serious thought of war, if ever it was countenanced, has entirely subsided. The President is reducing his army as rapidly as possible, and exhibits an unmistakable anxiety to get back to the normal state of things. Amongst the numerous changes predicted as inevitable consequences of the terrible contest just ended, the maintenance of a large standing army is not destined to justify the confidence of political seers. Our cousins will not tolerate a burdensome peace establishment.

As to the President's domestic policy, it is quite clear that it includes as a *sine quâ non* the abolition of slavery. Mr. Johnson is quite in earnest about that. He will readmit no secession State into the Union until he has exacted from it guarantees against any legal re-suscitation of the "peculiar domestic institution." We are not sure, however, that he will show equal determination in securing to the freedmen those legal rights in the absence of which the harshest tyranny may be practised upon them. We suspect that, like a large number of his fellow-countrymen, he takes a far keener interest in emancipation as a policy, than in liberated bondsmen as a portion of the human race. Our suspicion, possibly, may be unfounded, and events may yet occur to prove it so. But, waiving altogether the question of political equality, one would liked to have observed a more evident carefulness on the part of the executive to provide for the negro free access to the courts of law, and equal protection with the white man from personal ill usage. There may, for aught we know, be practical as well as technical impediments in the way of constitutional arrangements for this purpose, the attempt to surmount which would have too indefinitely deferred the work of reconstruction—or, possibly, Mr. Johnson may be of opinion that the acceptance by the returning States of emancipation as an unalterable *fait accompli* will be sure to draw after it a conviction that a fair development of free labour will be most conducive to the material interests of the South, as well as most in accordance with the dictates of humanity. How far Congress may be able and willing to provide against the practical evils which may yet beset the race, remains to be seen—but, for ourselves, we own to some feeling of disappointment that in moulding afresh Southern institutions, the President does not seem to us to have used all the authority that he might have done to place the citizens of African descent under the protection of the ordinary and recognised tribunals of the country.

It is now obvious that, sharp and incisive as were some of President Johnson's utterances on his first occupation of the post he so ably fills, he is not inclined to carry out a vindictive policy towards Secession. Hitherto no blood has been shed in the name of retributive justice but the blood of assassins. Nor does it seem likely that such will be the case. Even Mr. Jefferson Davis must by this time feel that the thread of his life is not in much danger of being severed by the public executioner. The so-called confiscation decree is being used only as a screw to squeeze from the whole body of planters an engagement to observe the national will in respect to the abolition of slavery. The war has itself inflicted upon the Southerners the severest penalties. It has not, it is true, in many instances changed the opinions of the seceders as to the objects for which it was waged—but it has compelled them to accept the issue, and submit to the judgment of the dread arbiter to whom they were the first to appeal. Seeing this, the President exhibits a praiseworthy eagerness to let bygones be bygones, to bury the past as soon as convenient out of sight, and to sow over its grave the seeds of future prosperity. Whether wisely or unwisely, he discourages the consolidation of an irresistible central power, and will probably, when his term of office expires, leave the Constitution of the United States much as it was before the war,

with the single exception of having destroyed once for all the legality of compulsory servitude.

EXTENSION OF THE MURRAIN TO SHEEP.

A NEW and very serious phase of the cattle disease has just made its appearance. Hitherto its ravages have been confined to the ox species, to which, indeed, it was assumed that the plague was peculiar. Even within that restricted area it seemed to select, in a large majority of instances, the female animals for its victims, and hence to affect far less sensibly than would otherwise have been the case the supplies of the meat market. Now, however, the complaint has broken out among sheep, and should it spread itself as widely and as rapidly among the farmer's flocks as among his herds, the winter season bids fair to be a dismal one, more especially to the hard-working classes, and to those but a little above them, who, with narrow incomes and large families, find the butcher's bill the largest item, after rent, of their domestic expenditure.

Professor Simonds, in a letter to Mr. Helps, Clerk of the Privy Council, has briefly but perspicuously narrated all the hitherto ascertained facts which bear upon the subject. He informs us that on the 17th of August, Mr. C. Temple, farmer and merchant, of Blakeney, received on to his premises a hundred and twenty lambs, purchased for him the day before by a dealer at Thetford fair, whence they were sent to Pakenham by rail, and were driven the rest of the distance on foot. They appeared on their arrival at their destination to be unusually fatigued, which, however, was accounted for by the extreme heat of the weather. Within a day or two the symptoms of illness, instead of disappearing with rest, became more marked in all the cases in which they had been previously observed, and showed themselves in a number of others. Two of the animals were so ill that on the 24th they were removed from the field to a farm shed for more convenient treatment. They died on the 25th, and on the 27th the whole flock, now seriously tainted, were brought into the yard, whence, having had some medicine administered to them, they were returned to the fold the next day, three of them having died. On Friday last forty-six had either died or been killed, and twenty-seven of the surviving lot were in a precarious condition.

On the 7th of September a cow which had been put into the same shed with the two lambs which occupied it on the 24th of August, sickened with the plague—on the 11th of September, another cow was seized, the infection having been probably communicated to her by the flock while in the yard, which was separated from the milking shed by nothing but furze faggots. Afterwards all the cows on the premises, six in number, as well as a heifer and a calf, died of the same complaint. The symptoms of the plague both in cows and lambs agreed in almost every particular, and *post-mortem* appearances were identical. Unfortunately, this is not a solitary instance. The malady has been communicated to a large flock of lambs, owned by Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, M.P., by diseased cattle pastured with the sheep, and is carrying off a large number of them.

These are grave facts, and naturally suggest grave speculations. We fear that they establish too strongly for resistance the conclusion that the cattle-plague now raging in parts of the country and around the metropolis, is not exclusively bovine, that it may similarly affect sheep, and, for aught we can tell, all other domestic animals. What is to be done? The slaughtering process does not seem to have answered the purpose with cattle, and the segregating process is impracticable with sheep on account of their numbers. The Privy Council have done everything by way of prevention that the law will authorise, and local authorities have been invested with almost discretionary power to deal with suspected or affected animals as their judgment may determine. Hitherto, however, this inscrutable malady has baffled all magisterial precautions as well as all veterinary science. What is its origin? Is it in the atmosphere, or does it arise out of the soil? What are the conditions favourable to its development, and to its communication from body to body? Is it really incurable, or only pronounced to be so by ignorance? Inoculation has been recommended over and over again—has it been fairly tried? If not, why not? If it has, what have been the precise results? We must state our impression, made upon our minds, of course, exclusively by what we have read in the journals, that the methods hitherto adopted in reference to this pestilential visitation exhibit signs of remarkable imbecility. No doubt diseases will sometimes make their appearance both among animals and men, which,

for a time, at least, defy all remedial treatment. But in this case it strikes us there has been a singular absence of organised method in empirical effort, and no strictly scientific analysis of what may be regarded as the chemical agencies or products of the disease.

Be this, however, as it may, the prospect before the country is a sufficiently alarming one. We may cherish the hope that colder weather may stay the plague, if only for a few months—but it may prove quite illusory. The calamity certainly has its moral. It may remind us how entirely we are in the hands of an unseen Power, and how, when all around us seems most prosperous, tempting us to a confidence which is not based upon knowledge, and is seldom associated with thankfulness, out of the very depths of obscurity may issue a potent influence which shall in a few days cover the land with lamentation. We need the lesson—we need it especially just now. We have exulted somewhat presumptuously in our increasing material wealth, and have reflected far too infrequently upon the source whence it comes to us. Science, policy, law, experience, national customs, character, and race—all secondary causes of our vastly increasing substance, have been appropriately, sometimes inordinately, acknowledged—but the Great Mind behind them all has been unduly ignored. Yet, how easily, how effectually, He can teach us, even by the meanest of agencies, our utter impotence in regard to His designs! How in one moment He can lay our pride low in the dust!

FEDERAL AUSTRIA.

THE grand but Utopian scheme of Herr von Schmerling of fusing the various populations that compose the Austrian Empire into one nation by means of a central representative body based on the destruction of provincial rights has been tried for nearly four years, has from the first been a failure in practice, and is now admitted to have broken down by the supreme head of the State. The Lesser Reichsrath, as it is called, because it only comprised the representatives of a portion of the provinces of Austria, has not been without its uses. It has proved that the people of that empire are well able to exercise constitutional privileges, and qualified to defend them. This body, though limited in numbers and restricted in moral influence, has upheld the right of free discussion with moderation as well as spirit, and has at times checked the excesses, and successfully withstood the unfounded claims, of the Executive Government. But the Reichsrath did not represent the entire monarchy—not even a moiety of the population. The great Kingdom of Hungary—the backbone of the empire—ignored it; Bohemia refused to recognise it; and Venetia silently protested against any connection with an alien Parliament or Government. Austria had but the semblance of a constitutional system; her weakness and divisions were palpable to all the world; and the cardinal object of the Imperial Diploma of 1860, which aimed at the unity of the empire with due regard to local privileges, and the Patent of 1861, which guaranteed the right of representation, were not realised, if they were not entirely frustrated. The Reichsrath degenerated into a sectional body—representing Germanism and not the Austrian Empire.

Francis Joseph, impelled no doubt by State exigencies, executive weakness, Hungarian discontent, and disordered finances, as well as by patriotism, has manfully resolved to retrace his steps, and build up the empire on a broader basis—the consent of all its component parts. That is the intention which runs through the Manifesto promulgated during the past week—an intention which it is frankly confessed remains at present unfulfilled, and cannot be realised without the clear and unmistakable agreement of the whole population. The Emperor, therefore, proposes to come to an understanding with the legal representatives of his eastern subjects, and with that view has convoked the Hungarian Diet for the 10th of December to endeavour to assimilate the constitutional rights of that kingdom “with the existence and unavoidable exigencies of the power of our Empire.” The same course will be pursued with respect to Croatia. Meanwhile the Lesser Reichsrath is to be suspended. But the Emperor pledges himself, should his negotiations be successful, to submit the result to the legal representatives of his “other kingdoms and peoples”—his Government during the interim adopting “those measures which admit of no delay, especially such as concern the financial and political condition of the empire.”

To English ears this suspension of constitutional rights, and making them dependent on the Imperial pleasure, sounds strange, if not

suspicious. But the Emperor has reigned long enough to entitle himself to confidence. He has outlived the distrust which the phrase “perjured Hapsburgs” implies. Though held in abeyance, the right of representation “is solemnly guaranteed and irrevocably fixed,” and the reasons for suspending for awhile its exercise are conclusive. And, besides, all the evidence that we have goes to indicate that the abrogation of the constitution would be the financial ruin of the Empire. Nor is the appeal to Hungary to be regarded in the light of a mere experiment. We may be sure that no sovereign would propose to take so momentous a step as is indicated in the Imperial Manifesto without feeling tolerably sure of the result. The great, compact, and powerful Kingdom of Hungary is the grand difficulty in the way of national union. Once gained over, and the chief obstacle is overcome. Some weeks ago the Emperor visited Pesth, was received with unexpected demonstrations of loyalty, and took counsel of the leading statesmen of the kingdom. We may therefore assume that means have been discovered of reconciling Hungarian rights with the exigencies of the Empire, and that Francis Joseph would hardly propose to open in person a Diet which would be likely to throw fresh obstacles in the way of reconciliation.

But after all the best test of the scope of the new Imperial policy is the manner in which it is received by those most affected by it. The Manifesto has been hailed with delight in all parts of Austria. At Prague there were enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. The Pesth papers cordially approve the measure, and look forward to the assembling of the Hungarian Diet with confidence in a satisfactory arrangement. The *Lloyd*, a thorough Magyar organ, regards the Imperial proposal as the restoration of the ancient organisation of the country from which will spring a constitutional Government which will satisfy all portions of the empire.

Such a Federal union as is implied in the Imperial manifesto—a union which would conserve the privileges of each province, and its local Diet as far as is consistent with Imperial objects, and secure “the free co-operation of the respective peoples”—would greatly strengthen and consolidate the Austrian Monarchy, tend to develop its resources at home, and augment its influence abroad. But Austria needs something more than reconciliation with Hungary to become strong and progressive. A great reduction of expenditure on the one hand, and a liberal commercial policy on the other, are necessary to restore its financial credit and revive the industrial energies of her population. When the eastern peoples are gained over, the western difficulty remains. The Emperor cannot be sanguine enough to hope for the “free co-operation” of Venetia, a province which has nothing in common with the rest of the empire, and the maintenance of which as conquered territory is a perennial source of weakness, a perpetual drain on the resources of Austria, and a pretext for future war. Is it too much to hope that the Emperor, having repaired his fault in Hungary, will change his policy in Venetia? Perhaps when the Italian province stands alone, but resolute in her unyielding isolation, the Emperor and his advisers may be more disposed to an arrangement which would restore Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy, rid the empire of an incubus, and insure peace on the frontier. Till that sacrifice of pride is made, Austria cannot hope for a material reduction of her armaments, nor for a career of unchequered prosperity.

THE FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

At a public meeting held last week in the City Hall, Glasgow, the following interesting speeches were delivered:—

The Rev. Dr. STOKES, of Cincinnati, a delegate from the National Freedmen's Aid Society of New York, said:—The deputation then present came from different parts of America, came representing different portions, so to speak, of the Christian and philanthropic public; but he was glad to say they had been vouchsafed, by all classes here, a welcome which could not fail to be gratifying and cheering. The speaker here gave a brief account of several meetings which they had had in various of the principal towns of England, and referred to many kind friends who had warmly interested themselves in the cause. These gentlemen had co-operated heartily in the movement, and had not only lent their names in furthering it, but had given generous donations, so that at the present time the deputation was able to look upon some 60,000*l.* which the British public had already given on behalf of the cause. It was their hope in presenting the thing so broadly that it would become a national movement, that it would not be a party or a sectional cause, but that it would partake of the majesty of the groundswell of the ocean. If it was taken up in this way it might be indisputably established before all the world that Great Britain had proved honest in the matter of slavery, that she had

meant all she said about the wrong and crime of slavery, and about her desire that the American nation should be free from that stain. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) The deputation then was here to state the facts, to let the British understand thoroughly the grounds on which the question stood, and to leave to the people of this country the conclusion and the practical results. By the swift stroke of violent war the chains had fallen from four millions of people—more than the population of Scotland—casting them, as he might say, by an instantaneous necessity upon their own resources. What were these resources? The recently freed community comprised multitudes of old men and women and young children, some of them well and healthy, but many of them feeble and decrepid, and with constitutions prematurely exhausted. They were without a single cot they could call their own to shelter them. They were without a single implement of labour they could call their own with which to wrest their livelihood from the earth or from the material fabrics around them. They were likewise without a suit of garments they could call their own. They came forth in their nakedness, in destitution, homeless, landless, and friendless, and instantly made responsible for their own support and for their own provision. Moreover, they were not skilled in the skilled labour which made the artisans of Glasgow able to defy circumstances to so great an extent. The great mass of them had been only accustomed to the lowest form of agricultural drudgery. Then those of the white population who might and could do them good, were hostile to them and heeded them scarcely at all, though they had received the fruits of their labours of their lives. The defeated party seeing their slaves set free, were apparently in a great measure determined still to keep them in a position of subjugation, so to speak, and of inferiority. Besides a very large number of the younger portion of the late slave population was in a state of nominal orphanage—the worst form of orphanage—with parents alive on the earth concerning whom they know nothing, and who knew, and often cared, nothing concerning them. They might be surprised at the statement, but he did not hesitate to say that there were more than 100,000 such children in America under 12 years of age. (Hear, hear.) The work then was to lighten and elevate the great mass of degradation and ignorance that was thus thrown upon society, and to teach and train them till the poor people who had experienced the great change were enabled to enjoy the mighty benefit of it. (Applause.) The matter had to be dealt with wisely, and generously, and industriously, and so as to make the glorious work of emancipation one of the noblest successes in human history. (Cheers.) A vast number of the freed men and the freed women were neither able to read or write; they were brought into the competitions of life without the resources of accumulated property, and without experience, and that, too, after a long period of bondage, during which they had been cramped in brain and repressed in every aspiration. It could not, therefore, be considered a degradation for these people to look to those born and brought up in a higher and happier state and ask them to lend a hand till they got their feet planted at least on the very edge of the ditch into which they had been for a time thrown. The societies in connection with which he and his colleagues appeared were gathering up throughout all the kingdom whatever contributions in the way of clothing, food, or money a generous Christian public chose to devote to the service of the emancipated race in America. Besides the work to be done here, missionaries from the North were nobly labouring among the negroes, teaching them Christianity and social economics, and with greatly satisfactory results, he was glad to say. These efforts were bringing about results which were quite sufficient to confute at once all those malicious misrepresentations that had been heaped upon the negro race to endorse the awful crime of slavery. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) The cause made its appeal from its vastness and importance. These people, too, were the parentage of unborn generations which were to derive their character and history to a great extent from the present generation. Such considerations as these gave to the subject still greater and more momentous proportions, and he hoped it would receive due consideration at the hands of the British public. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. SELLA MARTIN said that Dr. Storrs began his speech by an appeal to the ties of nationality and of race between them and the American people who had been so recently engaged in the work of emancipation. He came to appeal to them in the name of another race, unlike them in complexion and feature—he came to appeal to them in the name of another race who under the providence of God had learned to speak their language, who had most cordially worked under their institutions, and who had taken upon them the sacred enjoyments as well as the great obligations of the same Christianity. Mr. Martin then observed it was important that the people should know how the case stood in America, and proceeded to meet a few objections with regard to the emancipation question. He found it stated in almost all the letters of newspaper correspondents in America that the negroes were lazy and puffed up because they had been made free; that they thought liberty meant license; that they left good situations, and that they refused to accept good ones. Now, he was not there to say that the negroes out of four millions might not furnish some lazy people. Why, we had in Scotland a population of three millions, and he doubted not that there were a good many who would rather wait till something should turn up than turn it up themselves. (Laughter and applause.) In America they

could pick out from communities 20 per cent. of white people, with all the stimulus of education and free institutions, who were lazy. Was it matter of surprise that there could be some negroes who were lazy? The degradation in which they had been kept, the deprivation of their rights in their own children and of their self-respect, and the denial of their social existence, were not calculated to produce habits of industry. These correspondents who spoke of the lazy habits of the negroes, never alluded to those of the whites, although in fact there were more of the one class than of the other. They did not mention the fact that in one district of the South in which 1,300 whites were receiving rations, there were only 83 negroes who applied to be so aided. As a rule the negro worked, and where he did not work the explanation was easily to be found. Their former masters, the slaveholders, and the poor whites refused to give the negroes work; it was their desire that they should not work, for the slaveholders were afraid of an equality, and the poor whites were jealous. But supposing all that was written against the negro were true, ought not those who have robbed him of self-reliance and self-respect seek rather to undo their work by sympathy and aid, than to make their former injustice the excuse for its continuance? It might be asked why, with all this prejudice in the South, and a great deal of it in the North, did the negroes not emigrate to Africa, Hayti, or some coloured community? But they were born in America; why should natives be excluded when foreigners were received? The negroes loved their country; why should they be driven away when the traitor remained? They had fought for their country; why should they be expelled when rebels were pardoned? (Hear, hear.) But even though the principle of expatriation were the true and the right one, it could not be acted upon. They were difficulties which could not be overcome. There would not be enough of ships obtained, nor could the money be found, to carry away the negroes from America. But the first thing to be settled just now, with respect to the negroes in America, was that they should not starve during the coming winter; their social position amongst the American people would right itself. If the negro were by his education prepared to go into the parlour, he would go there. All that the society he represented asked was that the negro be fed, clothed, and sheltered during the coming winter. Mr. Martin then observed that mere physical suffering was not the only danger; there was a danger beyond. The negro in the South would say to himself, "I will go to the North; they are kind to my race there; I hear of plenty there." Well, one negro goes thither, and then another, till thousands have gone to the North. Well, when people would see many negro paupers in the North, the old feeling against them would revive, and the cry might be for a wholesale expatriation. Mr. Martin concluded his appeal by saying that what aid should be given should be given soon and immediate in order to be effectual.

The Rev. A. M. MILLIGAN, Pennsylvania, next addressed the meeting on the relative condition of coloured men to American civilisation, and the connection that in the providence of God linked their interests with those of the American people and the people of Scotland. With respect to the assertion that republicanism in America was a failure, if it had indeed for a long period seemed to be a failure, such an aspect was not a matter of surprise considering the antagonistic elements that had existed in that country. God in His Divine wisdom had planted the purest liberty on the one hand, and permitted the darkest despotism on the other, and had shown to the world by the results that liberty to all men was a Divine institution, and that slavery was of the devil. The speaker expressed the belief that the reconstruction and prosperity of the South could not be accomplished without securing the rights of the negro, and hence Democratic statesmen who formerly sympathised with slavery now admitted that the only way to reconstruction was the enfranchisement of the negro. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. NORMAN MACLEOD, in the course of his speech, said:—Twist the matter as we like, that great war turned essentially upon the question of slavery. (Hear, hear.) The question before the war, the real question of the war was this—is the negro a man or is he not? (Hear, hear.) Is my friend Sella Martin, the slave, a brute or a brother? (Loud applause.) I shall never forget as long as I live when I saw offered for sale a woman with a child beneath the shadow of the capital of America. (Hear.) The sight of that woman on the block was a more terrible sight than the sight of any martyred sovereign on the scaffold. It was an insult to humanity—(Hear, hear)—it was an insult to that race of which Jesus Christ had been born a brother. (Applause.) I felt it to be an insult to myself, as belonging to that race, so horrible was the spectacle. I read with horror the declaration made at the beginning of the war—before it broke out—by one of the most distinguished of Southern clergymen—a man to whose Christian character the highest testimony is borne—and he uttered the sentiment which I read in a sermon sent to me, that God Almighty had consecrated the South for this grand and noble end—the establishment and propagation of slavery throughout the world. (Hear, hear.) That was the consecration of Satan, and God has brought contempt upon it. (Loud applause.) This great emancipation, this freedom of America has cost much, but it is worth all it cost. (Hear, hear.) You cannot weigh gold and silver against truth and justice. (Applause.) You cannot weigh material power or material value against

the souls and bodies of men. (Renewed applause.) If a heathen could say that the heavens should pass away, but let justice be done, surely the Christian may say—Let five hundred millions or any sum of dollars be spent, and men's lives be given, but let justice and truth prevail. (Applause.) Never, never shall we say again that a slave has been sold on the continent of North America. (Great applause.) Never shall we hear such doctrine as I have announced advocated by the Church of North America, and when that mighty result has taken place—the emancipation of four millions of the human race, the ending of slavery among Christian nations—I am amazed, I am ashamed, I am humbled for my country that it was not received with greater thanksgiving. (Applause.) It would have been worthy of us if a holiday had been proclaimed as a day of thanksgiving; if every bell had pealed a tone of thanksgiving it would have been worthy of the land; but hardly has there been any recognition of it in this country, and there ought to have been a greater recognition of it to-night in this hall. (Applause.) We have heard, in days long gone by, much said about America, and contempt poured upon her because she had the blot. Ever and anon we were speaking of American slavery as a blot; and if men in this country received a farthing of money that had been taken from the South, you had the walls all posted with the words—"Send back the money." (Applause.) Where are those enthusiastic friends of the slave now? (Hear, hear.) Why this mysterious silence, I want to know, throughout the land? Where are our influential men, now so few, as it were to say Amen; to give an echo, to give a welcome to this almost the first deputation—men of eminence in America—how few to give a hearty welcome to this, as it were, the first demand for sympathy made upon us by the American people! (Applause.) I feel it quite a compliment to be permitted to bid them welcome. I recognise them as representatives of a new era—of an era which was inaugurated when England grasped the hand of America with full heart and with tearful eye over the dead body of one of the greatest men that ever lived, Abraham Lincoln—(enthusiastic applause)—of an era, we may say, in the history of these two countries, when for the first time for nearly half a century, we shall be permitted to meet free America, the America of the North—(applause)—meet face to face and deal with her, and not with the South—(renewed applause)—of an era which I do not think it requires to be a prophet to predict will be marked by a peace, by a vitality, by such a union as ought to exist between two of the most Protestant, and two of the freest nations of the world—(applause)—of an era, I am convinced, which will be marked by an irresistible influence that will be exercised upon mankind by those two nations at once the most free, the most Protestant, and the most prosperous on the face of the earth. (Applause.) To me there is something more important than this demand for money. Four or five hundred million pounds have been spent—spent in a terrible war sufficient to harass any country; but the country which has spent this money—not one farthing too much—have, in their generosity, and in spite of the terrific taxation, raised for charity, charity to the soldier, charity to add to his comforts, charity to the wounded, the sufferers by the war, the sum of two millions sterling. (Applause.) This was the people who assisted us in our distress in Ireland, this was the people who assisted us in our distress in Lancashire. (Applause.) These are the persons who now come with the tremendous problem which you have heard fully explained to-night—they say that we have ourselves borne a portion of this guilt; anyhow we belong to one family. Come and help us. We have sunk the pirate ship; bear a hand, and help to rescue the sailors who were in the ship from drowning. (Applause.) I would be aggrieved and ashamed to think that this great community—this great nation to whom freedom is a hereditary thing—(Hear, hear)—will refuse to help our brethren in America in such a crisis as this. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I ask your pardon. Taking up the resolution which he had undertaken to propose, Dr. Macleod said—I am very sorry my eyes are failing me, though I am not dead yet. (Applause and laughter.)

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

In consequence of the voluminous nature of the depositions, the examination of the Dublin prisoners has been adjourned. The two most respectable among them, besides those connected with the *Irish People*, seem to be a tailor and an inspector of fire escapes. The persons arrested in Cork include an engineer, several shopmen, an attorney's clerk, and a publican. Those brought up last week before the magistrates at Wexford are described as "fine, able young men, and engaged about the cots on the river." Some thirty-four persons are now in prison on a charge of high treason.

The *Cork Examiner* ridicules the idea that Fenianism has made any way among the soldiers in Cork garrison, and attributes the startling rumours on the subject that have been set afoot to the strict discipline maintained by the officers in command. Civilians are not allowed to pass into the barracks, as was the case, and such of them as must be admitted are under surveillance while they remain.

Arrests are reported to have been made in Tralee, where a clerk to the Clerk of the Crown and a post-office clerk have been taken into custody. In Clogheen, county Tipperary, where a returned American and a shop assistant were taken, stones were thrown into the room in which Lord Lismore was holding an inquiry. In Dungannon a militiaman has been

seized. In Clonakilty an alleged lieutenant of the United States army was seized, and at Glandore and Roscorberry arrests were made on Saturday.

Considerable excitement was caused on Saturday, not only in Liverpool, but in several other towns in the kingdom to which the news was telegraphed, by the report that a Fenian cruiser had appeared in the Atlantic, and had overhauled an American ship, named the *Hannah*, while on her voyage to Liverpool from Cardenas. After the report had been in circulation for some hours it was discovered that it was a mere hoax.

A prominent Irish agitator named Archdeacon, carrying on business as a stationer in Liverpool, was arrested on Saturday. He was known as a Fenian, and it is said important papers have been discovered in his possession. The prisoner took a conspicuous part in the rebellion in 1848, but in the disguise of a priest escaped pursuit and fled to America, where he lived for several years. Some other leaders of the movement in Liverpool will, it is expected, soon also be in custody.

The Liverpool Fenians have been holding meetings, at which money has been subscribed for the propagation of the movement and for the fitting out of privateers. A document, in the form of a circular, signed by John O'Mahony, H.C.F.B., and dated from the Head-quarters, Fenian Brotherhood, New York, October 8, 1864, has been handed to the Liverpool detective police by a person in whose house it had been left among the effects of a man who died there in July last. The document speaks of the establishment of military schools in Dublin, calls for arms to be used in Ireland, and commends to the Brotherhood the *Irish People* newspaper, and a lecturer named Mr. David Bell.

On Thursday morning, two members of the Fenian brotherhood were arrested in Salford. On Wednesday evening, six detectives from Dublin arrived in Salford with warrants for the apprehension of several members of the Fenian Brotherhood. They communicated with Mr. Taylor, chief constable, who instructed Sergeants Quick and Himsworth, of the Salford detective police, to assist the Dublin officers in arresting the men. On Thursday morning, Patrick Skelley, a tobacconist and bookbinder in Charles-street, was apprehended. In his house the officers found arms and ammunition, besides a number of publications referring to the Fenian movement, all of a treasonable character. These were seized, and Skelley was taken into custody. The residence of John Fottrell, a porter in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Victoria Station, was next visited. This man, who, like the other prisoner, was upwards of fifty years old, lived in Gravel-lane. In his house were found several documents emanating from the Fenian Brotherhood. The papers were seized, and the man was apprehended.

The authorities have pounced upon a Fenian agent at Sheffield, a man named Quigley, who is said to have resided there for sixteen years. The prisoner was employed as a travelling agent by the Brotherhood, and in the interest of the propaganda visited various parts of the continent. Quigley was sent to Dublin for trial. He seems to have preserved every document that was calculated to insure his own conviction and to implicate his confederates.

A tolerably clear idea of the way in which Fenianism has been propagated may be gathered from the depositions taken before the magistrates at Cork. The informer, John Warner, had originally served in the army, but was drummed out for misconduct. He next entered the militia, being at that time "a Protestant and a bitter Orangeman." Last year, however, he changed his religion and became a devout Catholic, in consequence, it is said, of a quarrel with a Protestant master. About the same time, and when he was serving in the Cork City Artillery at Kinsale, he fell in with Crowley, a carpenter, in the barrack-yard. Crowley asked him whether he would "fight for his country," and, receiving an affirmative answer, took him to a neighbouring house and swore him in as a Fenian on a Roman Catholic Prayer-book. He soon afterwards returned to Cork and met other "brothers," especially the mysterious Mr. Geary, whose disappearance from Cork at the very moment that he was wanted has greatly disappointed the police. So valuable were Warner's services, and so rapid the system of promotion in the Fenian army, that in the course of a single year he had attained the rank of Colonel—a dignity which entitled him to have the letter A attached to his name in the muster-roll. Unluckily, it did not entitle him to any pay, and about three months ago he had the misfortune to get into the Bandon Workhouse. It does not tend to confirm the reports of the large funds collected in America for the Fenian cause, that he should have been allowed to remain there in spite of urgent appeals to the Brotherhood. Such, however, is his own account of the motive which led him to denounce his associates who are now in Cork gaol. If he is to be trusted, meetings have been held about four times a week at Geary's house in Cork, for the purpose of hearing lectures on engineering and military training from a man named Donovan. This man also taught them how to make cartridges, and instructed them in the science of rifle-practice, and Warner declared that he had seen 400 men drilled at once near the city.

With reference to Fenianism, M. Louis Blanc has written a good letter to the *Paris Temps*, in which he describes and comments upon the movement. His long residence in England has qualified him to understand the relations between England and Ireland, and on the other hand, his republicanism has not greatly biased him against our Government. He says that of the evils which formerly existed by reason of the

compulsory connection between Ireland and England scarcely any now exist. All the civil and social disabilities under which Ireland used to groan have been removed, and all that is wanting is "a moral tie" which shall bind and blend the two races now mutually repugnant.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The London Cattle Disease Prevention Committee are about to establish one sanitarium for diseased animals. It will probably be at Battersea.

In the midland counties, as elsewhere, the cattle plague continues to spread, and farmers and graziers are seeking to protect themselves against the pestilence by forming local associations for mutual assurance against loss in cattle from this cause.

It is hoped that the vigorous measures taken for the suppression of the epidemic in Edinburgh are proving successful. From Newcastle the reports respecting the cattle plague are still of a gloomy nature, and as regards the outbreak at Felton, the worst anticipations seem likely to be realised.

Lord Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, has sent to Mr. Arthur Helps a report of the ravages of the cattle plague among his beasts, with a view to show that the disease may break out under circumstances which seem to preclude the suspicion of contagion. Lord Sydney had eleven beasts, of various ages, born and bred upon the estate at Foot's Cray from his own dairy cows. They were near to the farm homestead, and away from every road or any possibility of contagion, and the park is bounded by a wall and wide plantation. Moreover, no new stock of any kind has been brought into it this year.

The Veterinary Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England have issued a circular in which they state the precautions that should be taken to prevent the spread of the cattle plague, and describe minutely the symptoms of the disease, in order that it may not be confounded with other complaints. Complete isolation of newly purchased stock, immediate slaughter and burial, with disinfectants, of all animals violently attacked; and minute sanitary precautions, are stated as desirable.

Dr. Thudicum, in writing about the cattle plague, has stated that "the same great measures which are known to maintain and restore the health of human beings will also maintain and restore the health of cattle," and thereupon "S. G. O." has written to the *Times* to say that cattle are more cared for, as to their housing and general cleanliness, than Christians. "Let the public now say whether or no tens of thousands of Christians are not for ever living and dying amongst us, we knowing well that they have not these common elements of health, which we are warned to give our cattle. Has anything the least approaching to the measures now advised for dairies been carried out in the scenes where we know typhus is destroying, and has been for years past?" "The smallest details in cow-life" are to be attended to, but "how is it with the Boards of Guardians, Sanitary Boards, and Inspectors, who have charge over the health of the poor creatures who dwell in well-known typhus nests? Typhus is among our poor—cholera threatens them. Shall all interest run to cow-ward, no active sympathy be shown for human beings kept in the condition which insures disease?"

DISEASE AMONG SHEEP.

(From the *Times*.)

The cattle plague has suddenly exhibited an entirely new and unexpected development, and the intelligence we publish on the subject this morning is most startling. It will be seen from a report of Professor Simonds to the Clerk of the Council that the disease has broken out among the sheep, accompanied by all its most fatal characteristics; and, further, that there is every appearance of the infection having been communicated both from sheep to cows, and from cows to sheep. The facts of the case are singularly unmistakable and complete. On the 17th of August a farmer at Blakeney, in Norfolk, received on his farm 120 lambs which had been bought at Thetford Fair. On their arrival some of them showed signs of unusual fatigue, which was attributed to the heat of the weather and to their long journey. The shepherd, however, at once pronounced them unhealthy, and recommended that they should be returned to the dealer. It was soon evident that disease, and not fatigue, was affecting them, and the symptoms rapidly spread among the flock. On the 24th of August—the dates are not the least important part of the story—two of the worst cases were removed from the field to a shed in which a cow was also placed. On the 25th two lambs died, and on the 27th the whole flock were brought into the yard in which the shed stood. Another shed was separated from this yard by nothing more than some furze faggots, and into this shed some cows were driven night and morning for the purpose of being milked. From this time the disease spread among the lambs with the same deadly rapidity which has marked its ravages among herds of cows, until on the 22nd of September forty-six of the flock were dead and twenty-seven were seriously affected. The symptoms were precisely those of the cattle plague, and post-mortem examinations, both by Mr. Simonds and by other authorities at the Veterinary college, revealed all the familiar marks of the same disease.

That the plague, therefore, has broken out among the sheep is, in the first place, unquestionable; it remains to consider the evidence of its infection having been communicated between them and the cattle. It was on the 24th of August that a cow was first lodged in the same shed with the two lambs. Fourteen days afterwards, on the 7th of September, or, as Mr. Simonds prefers to put it, "ten days after the last exposure to the sheep," this very cow exhibited symptoms of the cattle plague. Four days later a second cow, one of those which had been milked in the adjoining shed, also fell ill, and by the 16th of September all the cows, six in number, a heifer, and a calf, were dead. Add to

this that the plague has not appeared among any cattle within a distance of fourteen miles from the farm, and the evidence of direct infection from the sheep to the cattle are certainly very strong. After such cases as that of Lord Sydney's cattle, which were attacked at a distance of three miles and a half from any known source of contagion, Mr. Simonds must be admitted to be somewhat free with his impossibilities. At the same time we have here all the signs of infection which could be expected. The cattle are healthy until the arrival of the lambs, and they are exposed to no other known source of infection. The lambs have the plague, and are in close communication with the cows; and after the lapse of precisely the usual period of incubation from the time when the cows were exposed to the contagion the disease breaks out among them. From ten days to a fortnight is the time during which the disease is said to remain latent, and this was exactly the period which elapsed. Such is the evidence of the disease having been communicated from sheep to cows. We are not informed in the case of this flock how the lambs could have contracted the disease; but a case has occurred simultaneously in this same county which would appear to show that the plague can be directly conveyed from the cows to the sheep. A disease bearing similar appearance of being identical with the cattle plague has been ravaging a large flock of sheep in Norfolk belonging to Mr. R. F. H. Harvey, M.P. Upon this estate the disease was first introduced by some cattle, and the sheep had been pastured with some of these very cattle. We have, therefore, at least as strong evidence as can be expected, not only that the disease of the cattle has broken out among the sheep, but that it is equally liable to be communicated from one class of animals to another.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN OUR LARGE TOWNS.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

No sentimental novel of the orthodox three volume type ever told a more affecting story than is disclosed in the reports of the Children's Employment Commission, the fourth of which has just made its appearance. The subject is so vast that even the four reports of the Commissioners only get a little below the surface, and if we would really endeavour to understand it in its complex bearings, we must content ourselves by taking up one branch at a time and master it in all its details. This last report relates entirely to the industries of Sheffield, but with the question so much narrowed we can do no more than briefly glance at some of the official statements put upon record. The Commissioners divide the miscellaneous metal manufactures of Sheffield into five departments, and of these we can only notice one—the grinding trade. Twenty years ago the result of an official inquiry showed that amongst the razor-grinders 749 out of 1,000 died under forty years of age, whereas, in the town generally, the proportion was only 352 in 1,000. Some improvement has been made in the meantime, but still (or at least in 1860) the annual average death-rate amongst the grinders was 13 per 1,000, which nearly corresponds with that of the men employed in the lead-mining districts, and is "more than double the rate which has prevailed in any of the three extensive rural areas in different parts of the kingdom, which may be used as standard or normal rates." We have in mind the case of children engaged in such employments, but we are necessarily called upon to notice the nature of the work itself. What causes this fearful mortality, as we have often been told, is, first, the inhaling of the fine dust produced in the process of grinding, second, the stooping position in which the men labour; and, third, the imperfect ventilation of the workshops. Some of the work is very laborious, the men perspire very freely, having nothing on save shirts and trousers, and in this state they will rush out into the open air in the coldest weather. The natural result of these causes is, as a medical witness states, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, rheumatic fever, disease of the heart, and that complicated and too often fatal complaint known as the grinder's disease. Now we come to consider the poor children. If this employment is so pernicious that men seldom live above fifty, what must it be in the case of the puny offspring of men so affected? The Commissioners took the evidence of children only six years of age, who were employed the greater part of each day in assisting at this sort of work, not of course of the heaviest kind, but inhaling the steel dust filling the workshops, and subject to the other prejudicial and atmospheric influences. Accurate statistics of a very recent period appear to be wanting, but no further back than 1857 there were 1,880 boys employed in Sheffield in grinding, at ages generally ranging from seven to ten years.

The moral and intellectual condition of these children is just as distressing. A boy of fourteen, who had been put to work before he was seven, knew nothing of London, and could not say whether Queen Victoria was a man or a woman, or what she did. His ignorance on the latter point is, perhaps, pardonable. Another lad, a year younger, had heard of the Queen and the Bible, but was ignorant of the Testament, Adam, or Jesus Christ, and wound up by describing an angel as an image. A boy of fourteen, who earned 8s. 6d. a week, and was allowed sixpence out of it "for himself," thriftily putting by fourpence weekly into the bank, said he went to church, but could not say whether it was Protestant or Catholic. He was conscious of the delivery of a sermon, but he adds, "I can't get nigh enough to understand the words." This same poor fellow had a glimmering about the Deluge, that all the families of men were drowned save one, and had "heard say that one was a little bird." A moulder of fifteen, who went to chapel, and whose cousin taught him reading a little, appeared to remember nothing so well as "Samuel fighting with a lot of soldiers." A little chap of twelve got sadly confused with the genders of some members of the Royal family, which was less remarkable than his inability to say whether there were thirty or thirty-two pennies in a half-crown. Another boy of the same age pluckily said he didn't live in England; he thought it was a country, but did not know that until it was explained. So we might go on. Never was there a more pressing case for philanthropic exertion. It is shocking to think of the thousands of children in our large towns, who, under existing social usages, are being ruined body and soul. We pride ourselves upon being a Christian nation, and the possessors of a purer liberty than ever existed in the Old World before. It may all be true, but with such a state of things as may be found in a prosperous

town like Sheffield, we ought for very shame to hide our faces, or, better still, to hold our tongues, until we have found and applied a remedy to this cruel social evil.

The Commissioners make several recommendations, none of which appear objectionable. The third report of theirs, published some time ago, treated of the metal manufactures, chiefly blast furnaces, rolling mills, and forges, in six different districts, and, so far as the young employed at these works were concerned, they urged the extension of the Factory Acts so as to include the various sorts of ironworks. This would secure for the young the abolition of night work, the adoption of the half-time system in the hours of labour, the education of all under thirteen years, the abolition of Sunday work, and last—though not least in the social point of view—the refusal to employ women in certain cases. Since these recommendations were made, the Commissioners have collected additional evidence in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and South Wales, and on the score of advice they have nothing further to add. The fact is, the sum total of the mischief is pretty much the same everywhere, with local differences which only require local adjustment, and, so far as legislation is concerned, one act would cover all. There is a special recommendation in the case of the Sheffield grinders, and it deserves prominent notice. Fatal as the occupation of the grinder is, it admits of a very great improvement, by the adoption of a "fan," which blows away the metal dust before it reaches the face of the workman. Simple as this contrivance is, more than one-half the workshops in Sheffield are without it, and the men have a laxy objection to its use which, considering how closely it is connected with their actual existence, is almost incomprehensible. The Commissioners, therefore, very sensibly propose that the use of the fan shall be made compulsory by Act of Parliament. There is another aspect of the question, which cannot in fairness be overlooked, and in which unfortunately, legislation cannot be of much avail. All the children under thirteen, employed at these various works, having fathers, were compelled to work thus early in consequence of their parents' intemperance. Sobriety and frugality on the part of their natural protectors would save them from most of the terrible evils under which they are doomed to suffer. When it is remembered that most of the children who begin work about seven or eight years of age die before they are twenty from the causes incident to their occupation, it is impossible to clear the fathers from the charge of bloodguiltiness. One cannot think without a shudder of the numbers of the young hurried to premature graves, and certainly if by any stretch of legislative power we can check this terrible destruction, every consideration of humanity binds us to make the attempt. What is wanted is no vexatious interference with the free current of trade, but just the adoption of those regulations which by bettering the health of the workman and lengthening his days will in reality prove of the utmost advantage both to employers and employed.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

THE COURT IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The weather continues delightful in Deeside, and the Queen takes drives and rides daily. On Tuesday morning her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Helena, Lady Churchill, and General Grey, honoured the Earl of Dalhousie by paying a visit to that nobleman at Invermark Lodge. Starting from Balmoral shortly after ten o'clock, the royal party drove along the south side of the Dee to the bridge of Muick, where ponies were in waiting for the hill journey on to the old farmhouse of Corrievranoh, at the head of the fine deer forest of Glentanner. Halting here, lunch was served among the heather, and the party were joined by a guide sent forward by the Earl of Dalhousie. Remounting the ponies, her Majesty and party proceeded for the other five miles by the road over Mount Keen, one of the highest hills in the district. At Glenmark the Queen was met by the Earl of Dalhousie and Lady Christian Maule, by whom the party were conducted to "The Prince's Well," erected, it may be remembered, to mark a former Royal visit. This simple but beautiful memorial which was named by express desire of her Majesty "The Prince's Well," is situated in a most beautiful and romantic valley. The following lines are inscribed on the well:—

Rest, traveller, in this lovely green,
And drink, and pray for Scotland's Queen.

And also another legend, to this effect:—"Queen Victoria, with the Prince Consort, visited this well and drank of its refreshing waters on the 20th of September, 1861, the year of her Majesty's great sorrow." The Royal party, having rested at the well and partaken of tea, resumed their journey to Invermark, which was reached in the evening. Her Majesty passed the night at the lodge, and next foreday (Wednesday) planted four trees in the neighbourhood of the lodge, as remembrances of her visit. These trees had been provided by the Earl of Dalhousie in the course of May, 1861, in the expectation that the Queen would have visited his hunting seat and planted them that year; and, as it happened that the visit was then postponed, they have since been kept in readiness. These are two excellent specimens of each of the *Wellingtonia gigantea* and Scotch fir, measuring each about three feet in height. The Queen planted one of each in the different sides of the approach to the lodge, but there was nothing approaching ceremony in connection with this circumstance.

The Royal party returned to Balmoral by the same route that they came. The Queen appeared in excellent spirits during the whole journey.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were on Thursday last present at the Braemar Highland gathering—the most famous of all the meetings of the clans held in Scotland. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Beatrice also honoured the occasion by their presence. The Prince of Wales and the Prince Louis wore Highland

costume, of the Victoria tartan, and the Princesses were also attired in a manner flattering to the national taste.

Mr. Layard left town last week, and will probably be absent from the Foreign Office for two months.

Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands is expected to take up her residence in the Isle of Wight at the latter end of this week.

Lord Brougham is staying at Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, and is in excellent health. The noble and learned lord attained his eighty-seventh year on Tuesday last.

Several of the French papers mention a report that the Prince and Princess of Wales will pay a visit to the Emperor and Empress at Compiegne in the course of next month.

Earl Russell arrived at Balmoral on Friday, to attend upon her Majesty.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that General Cameron has resigned the New Zealand command, and that he will arrive in this country by the next mail.

Viscount Palmerston is daily repairing his strength from his recent attack of gout.

Law, &c.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT SOUTHWARK.—At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, the woman Lack, who murdered her three children in Southwark, was proved to have been subject to fits of insanity, and the jury acquitted her on that ground.

STARVING A CHILD.—In the same court a husband and wife named Stack were charged with the murder of their child, a sucking infant, by not affording it proper nourishment. Both prisoners appeared to be great drunkards, and they were drunk on the day the child died. The jury acquitted the father, but found the mother guilty, and the Judge sentenced her to four months' imprisonment.

THE MURDER OF MAJOR DE VERE.—SENTENCE OF DEATH.—In the Central Criminal Court, last Wednesday morning, the trial of the soldier Currie for the murder of Major De Vere took place before Mr. Justice Shee. The prisoner, who is said to be a handsome young man, with a fine, open face, pleaded not guilty. The Solicitor-General, who appeared for the prosecution, detailed the facts of the case, which are well known. Major De Vere was, he said, on the 11th of August on parade with his corps at Brompton barracks. A rifle shot was heard, and Major De Vere fell, mortally wounded, in the arms of a brother officer. He lingered for eleven days, and died. The prisoner was a recruit in Major De Vere's corps, and had been excused from duty on the day of the murder. The prisoner had made no secret of his crime. On the contrary, he had admitted his offence, and had stated that Major De Vere had been a tyrant to him and to other men in the regiment, and that he had watched his opportunity to catch Major De Vere apart, so that he might shoot him without doing injury to any other person. When he was told that Major De Vere was dead, he said, "All right." The prisoner, it appeared, entertained some animosity towards Major De Vere on account of some punishment which had been inflicted upon him, but with which, in fact, Major De Vere had nothing to do. Whether or not the prisoner had any cause of complaint against Major De Vere had, however, nothing to do with the issue the jury had to try. After the witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, Mr. Sleigh, in an animated speech for the defence, contended that, at the time Currie committed the act, he was criminally irresponsible on account of the state of his mind. The learned gentleman, amongst many other instances, remarked upon the lamented death of Admiral Fitzroy, under mental delusions, and said with regard to the prisoner, that this was the proposition he had to submit to the jury: "That if the prisoner did this act under an uncontrollable morbid impulse, which his mental condition at the moment did not enable him to control, he ought to be regarded as an irresponsible agent." This proposition in a lengthened and eloquent speech, to which the judge, jury, and everybody in court listened with marked attention, Mr. Sleigh strove to establish. The Solicitor-General, to whom the judge gave the right of reply, went briefly through the evidence, and contended that the doctrines enunciated by Mr. Sleigh would, if carried out, be subversive of criminal justice, and incompatible with the safety of society. Mr. Justice Shee, in summing up, told the jury that during the trial no evidence had been given with a view to show, either on the part of the prisoner or any of the witnesses, that there had been any signs of insanity. A verdict of "Guilty" was returned in about eight minutes, and Currie was sentenced to death in the usual form. The prisoner, who appeared to be perfectly composed, then left the dock.

EXTRAORDINARY ACQUITTAL ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS.—At the Central Criminal Court a young man named Moreland was indicted for slaying his father. The summary of the evidence is very brief. "The prisoner and his father were drinking with some other men in a beerhouse at Stepney. The son offered the pot containing the beer to his father, but the father declined to drink, at the same time upbraiding his son for keeping bad company and making use of bad language. The son retorted, and the father in exasperation struck his son. The son returned the blow, and engaged in a struggle with his father. The father fell to the ground, and had his leg fractured in the affray. He was removed to the London Hospital,

where the limb was amputated, and he eventually died." These facts were not denied, but the surgeon who spoke to the death of the father in the hospital was asked "whether amputation was necessary." The surgeon could not tell—he had not charge of the case previous to the operation. Then the "question was raised," who caused the old man's death, the prisoner or the doctors? The counsel for the prosecution admitted the legal difficulty, and had no answer to the question "unless the court would accept as a fact that the surgical operation would not have been performed had it not been necessary." The court could not assume so much: it is precluded from assuming anything, and could only act on the evidence before it. Mr. Justice Shee certainly expressed an opinion that in such an institution as the London Hospital a surgical operation would not be performed "without the necessity for it." But evidence of that necessity must be placed before the jury on oath. "They could not act on what they had every reason to believe." So the jury were directed to acquit the prisoner, and by the administration of the law the claim of justice was totally defeated.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. JOHN MOFFAT, ROCHDALE.—A neat Sicilian marble obelisk has just been erected at the grave of the late Mr. John Moffat, in the Rochdale cemetery, which bears the following inscription, from the genial pen, we believe, of the Rev. Dr. A. Wallace, of that city:—

Sacred to the memory of John Moffat, Rochdale. Born 19th May, 1798; died 28th December, 1860. Greatly indebted to the temperance reformation, he became a faithful, devoted, and consistent advocate of its claims; and was widely known for his unwearied efforts to reclaim the erring. He was highly esteemed for his sterling worth as a temperance reformer, a true patriot, and a sincere Christian. His death was sudden, but it was the messenger of peace. Erected by a few friends in various parts of the county who fondly cherish his memory.

The deceased was a native of Dumfries, and left that town when a youth to push his fortune in Lancashire. Amongst the list of subscribers to the memorial may be found the names of Mr. John Bright, M.P., who for a quarter of a century took a deep interest in Mr. Moffat, the Rev. Dr. M'Kerrow, Manchester, and other well-known friends of social progress. The obelisk was entrusted to Mr. Stewart M'Glashen, sculptor, Edinburgh, on whose skill and taste it reflects great credit.

THE TESTIMONIAL MANIA.—Sir Robert Jukes Clifton is one of the members of Parliament for the borough of Nottingham. He has the good fortune to have a wife who on a recent occasion proved herself to be a help-meet for a man ambitious of senatorial honours. She rushed into the heat of the election contest, and when the opposing forces seemed about to overwhelm her husband, she, by the magic of her presence and the persuasive power of her tongue, turned the tide of fortune, and placed Sir Robert triumphantly before his antagonist. In fact, Lady Clifton proved herself an excellent canvasser; and it is the opinion of her husband and many others that he would have lost the battle but for her help. The gallant story fired the hearts of the maids and matrons of Nottingham, and the result was that her ladyship was last week presented with a gold bracelet and a silver epergne in the large room of the Exchange of that town. We have not the slightest doubt that Lady Clifton well deserved a gold bracelet and silver epergne, and other tokens of affectionate admiration to boot; but whether the large room of the Exchange was the proper place for their presentation, and the women of Nottingham the proper people to present them, may be doubted. If the public are to step in to reward devotion of this kind, where will it end? Lady Clifton got the public presentation, as the address sets it forth, "in approving recognition of the indefatigable exertions and affectionate interest with which your ladyship helped to secure the re-election of your husband, Sir Robert Jukes Clifton, as one of the members for Nottingham." What will the New Zealander think of that? Will the future writer of ancient history, dealing with the nineteenth century, disinter this address from the ruins of Clifton Hall, and argue from its terms that wifely fidelity was so rare in those days that when a case was found it had to be blazoned on vellum and inscribed on silver plate? We have certainly no better data for judging of the social history of preceding ages; and it will be only natural for the future historian to suppose that Lady Clifton's conduct called forth the rapturous admiration of the eight thousand Nottingham women only because it exhibited virtues uncommon in our age. The Nottingham presentation opens up a path of distinction to the matrons of all England. They have not all husbands who can set up as members of Parliament it is true; but surely the public that admires canvassing might also appreciate buttons. If a wife who helps her husband to canvass the free and independents at election time be worthy of a public presentation, why should not the wife who does her duty by her husband in another sphere be worthy of the same recognition? Why should the diligent darning of stockings, the indefatigable maker of pies and puddings, the uncompromising economist in housewifery, not be recognised by the public? In common consistency the public will have to do something of that sort. Presentations must become, as they have already very nearly become, the rule rather than the exception; and then we shall be like the children at a school where the masters award prizes all round in order to have no invidious distinctions.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Literature.

DR. ANGUS'S "MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE."*

We regret not to be able to speak very favourably of Dr. Angus's *Handbook of English Literature*. It contains an immense amount of useful matter, but it is not well digested, and is too often inaccurate; while as a critical work it lacks vigour and freshness. We have already so many excellent books on the same subject—by Spalding, Craik, Marsh, Shaw, and others—that a new-comer in the field exposes himself to a pretty severe test. Dr. Angus informs us in his preface, that he has long contemplated the production of such a work as the present; and though "several useful histories have been published within the last fifteen years," yet that, in his judgment, the one which he now lays before the public "is sufficiently distinctive to occupy a place of its own." The principal points in which it differs from its predecessors, appear to be, in the first place, its arrangement—of which more anon,—and in the larger sweep of authors it embraces. The latter is of course an advantage, provided it do not interfere with the needful fulness of treatment. It is desirable that such a work should be a kind of Cyclopædia in its own field; and that, if possible, no name of any real interest should be absent. In this respect, indeed, Dr. Angus deserves praise. Probably very few omissions of importance will be found in his Index of Authors; and if half-a-dozen names appear there which might have been spared, it is of comparatively little consequence. But as to his arrangement we have grave doubts.

Instead of making his division according to subjects subordinate to that of chronology, he has first divided the subject-matter of Literature, and then subdivided according to chronology. The consequence is that the student fails to obtain a continuous view of the field. After a few introductory chapters on the language, the author proceeds to take up separately, Poetry, Drama, and Prose; and endeavours to keep each as far as possible clear of the other. Hence we have three distinct beginnings instead of one; and the student has again and again to reascend from the broad and ample river into which poetry and prose have alike outspread, to the narrow and obscure regions of their birth. But apart from any objection of this kind, there is a more serious drawback in such a mode of treatment. It is impossible to judge an age rightly by one branch of its literary activity alone. Take the period of the dawn of the Reformation, in the fourteenth century, and what a light is thrown upon the great work of Bible translation as carried out by Wiclif and the corresponding emancipation of thought and conscience, by the poem ascribed to Langlande. Yet Dr. Angus's plan separates the *Vision of Piers Ploughman* from the "prose" of Wiclif by half a volume. Or, again, how close is the connection between the early versions of Plutarch's Lives and certain of the dramas of Shakspeare—or between the majestic rhythmic prose of Milton and his poetry! It is true the different departments are not always kept perfectly distinct; but here again arises a new danger, namely, of repetition—one which Dr. Angus has not succeeded altogether in avoiding.

This leads us to notice that besides such repetition as is thus rendered almost inevitable, there are sufficient re-statements in this volume to lead to the inference of undue haste in composition. Take the following by way of example:—

"This era is the era of our first great original poem, that poem a satire, *The Vision of Piers Ploughman* . . ."
—P. 48.

"The earliest national poet of this period, Langlande, or whoever was author of *Piers Ploughman*, wrote in Saxon verse . . ."
—P. 50.

"The first really English poet, however, is Langlande, whose work, *The Vision of Piers Ploughman*, was published about 1365. The authorship is a matter of some uncertainty, and the tradition which ascribes it to Robert Langlande, a secular priest, is not supported by conclusive evidence; but it is probably accurate."
—P. 52.

Or these,

"One of the most remarkable [ballads] was the famous chant, which Sir Philip Sydney said that he never heard without feeling roused as by the blast of a trumpet—*The Chevy Chase*."
—P. 63.

"Sidney notes of one of these, *Chevy Chase*, that the accents sounded in his ear like a trumpet."
—P. 102.

"Hallam justly deems the Scottish ballads superior to the English; and it may be added that those which were produced in the border counties of both kingdoms had more fiery energy, &c."
—P. 63.

"Of such poems the Scotch ballads are the best, and next to them are the ballads of the northern English border."
—P. 102.

* *The Handbook of English Literature*. By JOSEPH ANGUS, M.A. D.D., Examiner in English Language, Literature, and History to the University of London. London: Religious Tract Society.

"The best ballads are known through Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, a very unequal collection, published in 1765."
—P. 102.

"Bishop Percy was one of the first to give a full account of early English romances and ballads. His *Essay*, prefixed to the *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, first appeared in 1765, and in an enlarged form in 1794."
—P. 503.

"These late poems [of Sir Walter Scott], it must be admitted, are much inferior to the earlier ones."
—P. 241.

"The comparative merits of the different poems of Scott are now easily settled. The first three are unquestionably the greatest, according to Scott himself."
—P. 242.

Sometimes, where there is little or no repetition, the facts about an author are needlessly broken up and detached. Thus, instead of finding all relating to Bishop Warburton brought together, we have turn to no less than three different pages before we get the whole. At P. 522, we are told what Warburton did in the field of ethics; a little further on (P. 537) it is stated that his great work, the *Divine Legation*, was elicited by certain infidel writings named; and further on still (P. 543), we obtain what ought to have come first, a detailed biographical and critical notice of the man. So Bishop Butler, with whom Dr. Angus has elsewhere shown himself so well qualified to deal, is split up between two necessarily fragmentary notices (Pp. 520 and 545). We cannot help thinking that this kind of looseness detracts materially from the value of a student's manual like the present. Occasionally some little discrepancy is traceable between Dr. Angus's "parallel passages." Thus, in the section devoted to authors on Christian Evidences, after the remark (not altogether in place, it strikes us, in a History of English Literature) that "the discussion of evidences is generally a sign of defective Christian life" (Pp. 546, 547), we yet find it stated a little further on, as if it were a mark of religious activity rather than torpor, that, "in our own country evidences and doctrines have been discussed with as much earnestness as in the last" (P. 549).

Dr. Angus's critical judgments are characterised by a measure of good sense; but they often strike us as flat and wanting in penetration. Too frequently they are second-hand, indicating not what the author has himself felt but what others have said; and they seldom or never glow with anything like enthusiasm. Thus of Wordsworth, it is said, that he is "one of the most moral (!) of our poets, and is generally regarded as one of the most religious." (P. 259.) Shelley's impassioned lament for Keats—the *Adonais*—is "a touching monument over the grave of his friend" (p. 254); while his odes on *The Skylark* and *The Cloud* are simply "more poetical and perfect than his other pieces." (P. 254.) We further read with some surprise of the same poet's *Cenci*, that it is "one of the finest of the poet's productions." Of Shakspeare we read that "the effect of his passionate scenes is often weakened by conceits and verbal quibbles, and some of the finest passages are injured by the needless obscurity of his language." Scott is said to be "intensely human"; while Byron is "Satanic" (p. 244); the vast gulf which lies between the two as poets being almost, if not quite, ignored. Of Moore it is said, "His great fault is the irreverence and indelicacy of many of his pieces,"—apparently on the strength of that unfortunate error of his early youth, of which he was afterwards bitterly ashamed, and which not one in a thousand of his hearers ever heard of. Burns is described as displaying by turns "the pathos of Sterne or of Richardson, the humour of Smollett, the descriptive power of Thomson, and the sarcasm of Pope or Churchill,"—although it is notorious that in the features particularised, these parallels are quite as much suggestive of contrast as resemblance. Burns's "pathos" is as different from the pathos of Sterne as his "sarcasm" is from that of Pope and Churchill. Again, Dr. Angus can say nothing better of the inimitable Fuller, than that "his humour is indisputably attractive to many minds, and that his Church History of 'Britain has never been superseded.' By the way, we are quite at a loss to understand what is meant by the latter statement. We may add that we were scarcely prepared, after all, to find Hayley's Life of Cowper included among biographies "holding a first place" (p. 583); Hayley's "poetry" is more justly appreciated—though still rated too high—in another part of the volume. (P. 225.)

We must point out a few statements which are positively erroneous and misleading. "Dramatic poems, we are told, are epics suited for acting." (!) (P. 100.) It becomes the more difficult to understand this strange definition, when we are further informed that, "properly the pastoral is the drama in an elementary form." (P. 101.) So, then, a pastoral is an "elementary" epic; and a drama is an "epic" fit for acting! After this, it is not surprising to find that the *Divine Comedy* is an epic poem, and the *Idylls of the*

King specimens of "heroic" poetry. With regard to the latter, we should have thought the poet's own designation a truer key to the nature of his compositions. In the section headed, "Poetry defined and classified," there is much that is scarcely in place in a student's book. Dr. Angus has given a perfect flood of "definitions of poetry"—enough to bewilder those who came to his pages for instruction—and yet has refrained from pointing out authoritatively wherein the essentials of poetry lie.

Again, Dr. Angus might have stated that Wordsworth, as well as Dr. Johnson, deemed poetry to consist in "metrical" composition. It is well known that the great Lake Poet repudiated everything like "poetical diction"; and his own expositions are sufficiently important and notable in the history of our literature to have obtained some notice in a volume like the present. A statement made in the course of the same chapter furnishes a curious instance of inversion of fact. "Adopting a principle sanctioned by Wordsworth, and practically illustrated by Arnold, we have called [such poems] poems of 'fancy and imagination' (p. 103). Surely Dr. Angus cannot be ignorant of the fact that Wordsworth has actually arranged his "miscellaneous" poems under the distinguishing heads, "Poems of Fancy," and "Poems of the Imagination";—in fact, that it is Wordsworth who has "practically illustrated" the arrangement and Arnold who has "sanctioned" it. Elsewhere we read, "The reign of Elizabeth is 'the Augustan age of our literature' (p. 133). Yet no two ages can be more markedly distinct in their characteristics than those of Augustus Cæsar and our own Elizabeth. Both were, indeed, ages of splendour—but the one was the splendour of decay, the other the lustre of youth. It is to be regretted, too, that Dr. Angus has adhered to the absurd designation of "metaphysical" poets, as applied to the Cowley school. The term is fairly obsolete, and can be consistently used by no one who has any idea of what is meant by metaphysics.

One or two minor inaccuracies we note. Of course all lovers of Tennyson are aware that the *Morte d'Arthur* was not among his "latest pieces" (p. 20); and that the same poet's *Locksley Hall* is not in stanzas of four lines (p. 277) of fifteen syllables each, but of two. We appeal to the admirers of Longfellow, whether that graceful writer deals in hexameter verse, "aided by initial rhymes." (P. 276.) Of William Hone Dr. Angus writes,—

"William Hone (1779–1842), the author of the *Every-day Book* and *Table Book* (1833), which gives a picturesque account of old customs; the volumes were great favourites with Southey and Lamb."

Turning to our copy of the *Table-book*, the first edition, we are at once confronted by the following advertisement:—

"On the close of the *Every-day Book*, which commenced on New Year's-day, 1825, and ended in the last week of 1826, I began this work, Midsummer, 1827."

On a subsequent page (564) the *Every-day Book* is dated 1832, and the *Year-book* 1826–1827. The actual date of the *Year-book* is 1832, and it is in one volume only.

The ingenious and accomplished Nichols' seventeen octavo volumes of literary anecdotes and illustrations receive no more precise and distinctive notice than this vague statement:—

"[Nichols] is also the author of *Volumes of Anecdotes* and of illustrations of literature in the eighteenth century."
—P. 584.

Merivale's admirable History of the Romans under the Empire was not and could not be designed "to complete the history which Arnold's death left unfinished"—the latter breaking off at the end of the second Punic War. Müller's *History of Greek Literature* as continued by Donaldson, first made its appearance "in three volumes," in 1858, not 1838, as stated by Dr. Angus; while that by Colonel Mure extends to five volumes instead of four; and though of course, "still incomplete," is cut off from all possibility of completion by the death of its accomplished author. Lord Macaulay's name was, of course, Thomas Babington Macaulay, not Thomas Babington (p. 594); Eöthen is not a "novel" of Eastern life, though it is classed among such works, and specially named by the side of Mr. Hope's *Anastasis*, and Morier's *Hajji Baba* (p. 617); nor is it correct to say that the lamented A. H. Hallam is the "subject" of the Laureate's *In Memoriam*. We may add that (though the statement is made twice over), it is not true that Kant's doctrine of the *Practical Reason*, "was intended as an answer to the sophistry of Hume." (P. 523). Kant's metaphysical system as a whole was a response to the scepticism of Hume. His *Practical Reason* was a counteragent to what might seem to be his own. Scarcely less wide of the mark is the application of the epithet "mystical," to the essays contained in the *Friend*; though we wish it were not to be numbered among incorrect statements, that

Coleridge "completely conquered" the habit of opium-eating.—P. 261.

We may add that Dr. Angus is full in his exhibition of the literature of theology in its various branches; and that his book is the first systematic treatise which has vindicated for the *Hymn* its proper place in the domains of literature. Also his remarks upon the moral tendency of the works criticised, display all that careful conscientiousness which we were prepared to expect from him;—though it was a mistake to introduce practical religious observations (as has here and there been done) in a student's book. But the general excellence of this hand-book—in spite of all drawbacks—no less than the eminence of its author, are likely to secure for it a second edition; and when that opportunity comes, we hope care will be taken to remove those defects which at present diminish its value.

"THE PROGRESS OF DOCTRINE."

There is but one sense in which the phrase, "the progress of doctrine in the New Testament," can have for the true theologian any deep or vital interest; and that is, as indicating the growth of Christian doctrine in the minds and under the hands of the Apostles. This is, perhaps, one of the most delicate, but surely one of the most important of the historical inquiries that lie at the base of a true biblical theology. But this is precisely the subject which the Bampton lecturer of last year, while proposing to himself a consideration of the consecutive course of teaching which we have received from inspired writers, has carefully set on one side: and the conception of a progress of doctrine in the New Testament to which he has devoted his learning and pious earnestness, is no more than an actual sequence of thought in the component parts of the New Testament, in the order in which they are placed. He himself thus defines his subject,— "to point out reasons of internal fitness for a certain arrangement of the books"; and maintains that the order in which we now read these books is that which they tended to assume in every stage of the process through which they grew together by recognition and use. To obviate any objection to the effect that "an unwarrantable stress is laid on an accidental order," he further urges that "if the familiar order does exhibit a sequence of thought and a sustained advance of doctrine, then the several documents are in their right places, according to the highest kind of relation which they can bear to each other; and if they had come into our hands variously and promiscuously arranged, it would yet be incumbent on one who would study them as a whole, to place them before him in the same, or nearly the same, order as that which they have actually assumed." We cannot for ourselves consider that anything solid and weighty is gained to theology from an inquiry having such a starting-point, and confined within such limits; although we certainly do not overlook or disparage the importance of the consideration that the Gospels, the Book of Acts, the Epistles, and the Apocalypse, exhibit, if not "definite stages," at least definite aspects of the Divine teaching, which in their present order in the collection of New Testament books have a certain fitness to succeed each other.

As we are of opinion that the greatest possible service to theology in the present day would have been what Mr. Bernard himself describes as the exhibition of "the gradual development of particular doctrines, through successive stages of the Divine course of instruction," we are the more bound to let him state for himself the reasons why he has preferred to limit his investigation to "the characteristics and functions of those stages themselves as parts of a progressive scheme." He says:—

"The first method would be suited to the purpose of proving the fact of the progress of doctrine; the second to the purpose of showing that that fact involves the unity of a Divine plan, and therefore the continuity of a Divine authority. The latter purpose appeared the more likely to be practically useful, at least in the present day. The advanced character of the doctrine in some books as compared with others, is indeed sufficiently obvious, and is not only admitted, but sometimes exaggerated into a supposed incongruity, or even inconsistency, in the views of sacred writers. It was, then, not the reality of the progress of doctrine, but the true character of it, which seemed especially to solicit attention."

But we deeply feel, after the most careful and sympathetic study of this volume, that the method pursued does not do justice to that which is in the truest and most comprehensive sense "the progressive plan on which God has taught us"; but only to a certain relation of ideas, of facts, truths, and expectations of the future, which we

trace in the present arrangement of the New Testament books. The author still further vindicates his conception of his subject and his method, by pointing out, that after the historical inquiry into the exact succession of events through which the final result in doctrine has been reached, there remains the investigation of the stages of advance in the result itself, which is to be pursued by what may be called the constructive method, regulated not by the order of fact, but by the order of thought. But, when we are told that "whatever were the measures and gradations by which the truth was opened out to the Church at first, here [in the New Testament] as we have it] are the measures and gradations by which it is opened out to the Church for ever," we cannot forget, but are again and again disagreeably reminded as we read, that the argument rests largely—not on the Divine plan, and succession and progressive development, but on the ecclesiastical selection and arrangement of the acts and doctrines which represent the great lines of advancing doctrine.

Mr. Bernard's survey of the results of his inquiries is as follows:—

"We have seen that this collection of various and occasional writings presents to us a gradually progressive scheme, fully wrought out in its several stages, and advancing in a natural order of succession. First, a person is manifested and facts are set forth, in the simplest external aspect, under the clearest light, and with the concurrence of a fourfold witness. This witness also is itself progressive, and in the last gospel the glory of the person has grown more bright, and the meaning of the facts more clear.

"Then in the Book of Acts Christ is preached as perfected, and as the refuge and life of the world. The results of his appearing are summed up and settled; and men are called to believe and be saved. Those who do so find themselves in new relations to each other; they become one body, and grow into the form and life of a Catholic Church.

"The state which has thus been entered needs to be expounded, and the life which has been begun needs to be educated. The Apostolic letters perform the work. The questions which universally follow the first submissions of the mind receive these answers, and so the faith which was general grows definite. The rising exigencies of the new life are met, both for the man and for the Church, and we learn what is the happy consciousness, and what the holy conversation, which belong to those who are 'in Christ Jesus.'

"Lastly, as members of the body of Christ, we find ourselves partakers in a corporate life and a history larger than our own. We feel that we are taken up into a scheme of things, which is in conflict with the present, and which cannot realise itself here. Therefore our final teaching is by prophecy, which shows us, not how we are personally saved and victorious, but how the battle goes upon the whole, and which issues in the appearance of a holy city, in which redemption reaches its end, and the Redeemer finds his joy, in which human tendencies are realised and Divine promises fulfilled, in which the ideal has become the actual and man is perfected in the presence and glory of God."

On no single question contained in his general inquiry has the author written more suggestively, or with more appreciable serviceableness to theology, than in the seventh lecture, in which he shows that the doctrine of the Epistles, as a stage in advance of the doctrine that pervades the historical records, is distinguished not only by a general character—a doctrine of the life in Christ, giving the interpretation and showing the fulfilment of the promise, "Ye shall know that I am in the Father, and ye in me, and I in you,"—but by particular doctrines affected by this general character. This especially appears in the more definite consciousness of atonement; in a new sense of adoption proceeding from the gift of the Spirit; in a plainer revelation of the method of worship by sacrifice and mediation; and in the advancement of practical morals to a higher ground, by the knowledge of higher relations, motives, and powers "in Christ Jesus," and in the ever-present consciousness of the "great salvation."

We receive this right-intentioned and well-studied work with pleasure and gratitude; although it is, in our judgment, the lesser half of what the subject demands.

ARNOLD'S "ENGLISH BIBLICAL CRITICISM."

Some time ago appeared the first edition of this book. The only material difference in this edition is that the paragraph on the "Unity of the First Three Chapters of Genesis," is very considerably enlarged, and that the whole Treatise appears now no longer as the first volume of a series, but in a separate form. The author appears to be peculiarly fitted for the task he has set himself, as, on the one hand, he was born and educated in Germany, and attained such distinction in German Universities as to be competent to fill a chair, as Professor of Divinity at any Protestant University on the Continent;

* *English Biblical Criticism, and the Authorship of the Pentateuch, from a German Point of View.* By JOHN MUEHLERSEN-ARNOLD, B.D., Honorary Secretary to the Moslem Mission Society. Second Edition. (London: Longmans.)

and, on the other hand, his residence in England makes him familiar with the varying phases of the religious conflicts that are being waged here. Though amongst us, he is not altogether one of us; and knowing intimately the mind and action of Germany in the wide and troubled arena of Theology, he can here stand on good vantage-ground, and watch the rising, the maturing, and the completing of new forms of thought and faith, and quietly anticipate the issue.

Though this book has to do with themes so vast and involving interests so momentous, its tone is calm and judicial, as if the writer had no fear but quietly bided his time. Believing, as he does, that a grave crisis is approaching, whose heralding blasts are even now hurdling in the air, he looks upon it as he would, on a sultry summer day, look on a coming storm, expecting that the air will soon be purer, and the life more vigorous for the war of elements. Holding fast to the Bible as an impregnable stronghold, he smiles at, while he deprecates, the assaults of so-called Biblical criticism. "There may be some dross in our theology and a few flaws in the old moulds into which Divine truth has been cast, either by ourselves or by our forefathers, the fire of the refiner will therefore be welcome, if in God's goodness it only purges away our tin. We believe that this result has never been wanting even from the most upstart criticism. Whether fairly conducted or in the offensive form of the most arrogant and hypocritical Rationalism, it will ever serve as a winnowing fan, scattering much that is light and bearing behind all that is solid." It would be refreshing and reassuring to many good people who have almost shuddered at the bare mention of German theology, to hear our author expressing a hope that the "German Divines have, as a body, recovered from the distemper of theological scepticism," and that only "a few isolated stragglers, such as Ewald and Hupfeld . . . now seek in this country the sympathy which they have forfeited in their own." The main charges that have been urged against the Pentateuch are met, and not only is a verdict of *not proven* recorded and fully justified, but the charges are shown to be frivolous and unworthy. Among the rest, Bishop Colenso is heard in court, and thus dismissed. "In this work ('Critical Examination of the Pentateuch') literary criticism is commuted into a religious dogmatism, by laying bare, in a popular form, the hasty results of a crude criticism, called within a few months, mainly from German works, and by the author's own admission, with but a poor stock of general information as to the general bearings of the question. The author, instead of calmly appealing in a literary difficulty to learned divines who have devoted a life of thoughtful and earnest study to the subject, makes an undignified and repeated appeal to lay multitudes to come to his succour." The author points out the untenableness of the position that the Hebrew literature must be like that of all other nations, and the inference from this that as these literatures began in myth and legend, so must the Scriptures; and large quotations are made from Plato's "Republic," giving his objections to Homer's moral teaching, objections which are shown not to lie for an instant against the Bible. How extremes meet is well shown in Popery and Rationalism being at one in degrading the Reformation. The attempt to disprove the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch by ascribing its authorship to the principal writers called the Jehovistic and Elohist, is fully entered into and rebutted; and the objections that have been brought against the unity of the first three chapters of Genesis, such as that in Gen. ii. we are furnished with a second and contradictory cosmogony, are discussed at length and refuted. Solid learning, an assurance of being in the right, and good temper, characterise the book. It is well fitted to make steady those who may have been made to stumble in their faith.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Discourses on Some of the Essential Doctrines of Christianity. By the Rev. E. ROBINSON, Richmond, Diocese of Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope. (London: Arthur Hall, Smart, and Allen. Capetown: J. C. Juta.) The discourses here discoursed upon in ten sermons are all of the strictly orthodox type, but the manner of their presentation does not help to commend them. There is a very copious infusion of Scripture in the treatment of the several subjects, but it does not appear to be well assimilated by the generally dry matter to which it is added as enforcement or illustration. We do not know whether the preacher has been a long time away from his native land, but his sentences are not always of the most approved English type; e.g., in the following sentence, the Gospel is said to be probably written by the devil:—"In all probability the Gospel 'accounts of the storm of wind that came down on the

* *The Progress of Doctrine in the New Testament. The Bampton Lectures for 1861.* By T. D. BERNARD, M.A. Macmillan and Co.

"lake when the ships were in jeopardy, and the disciples imagined they should perish, while their master was asleep, was the effect of this Prince's (Satan's) power." The word "perception," too, in the following, is certainly not the accepted word in such a connection:—"I think it is beyond question, that man has a clear perception of his own being." Though a neighbour, Mr. Robinson is not a follower of Bishop Colenso, for he thanks God that the bishop stands alone in "siding with infidels in the unhallowed attempt of undermining the foundations of Christianity, and substituting the vain imaginings of a disordered mind." Perhaps the preacher will be considered as erring in the opposite direction, for we find that of two things which ought to be demonstrated before any attempt to falsify the Mosaic account of the Creation is made, one is, "That the primitive strata were not created in their present composite form." In speaking of the maintenance and extension of the public worship of God, we are pleased to find that there is little hesitancy in the belief in, and recommendation of the voluntary system; and as a means to the carrying out of this, Mr. Robinson says, "The safer course will be—first to set apart God's portion of your income, before disposing of the residue." The only allusion to State help, as far as we have seen, is thus put:—"It is true, Church government may derive temporal support from sources not either voluntary or as the result of spiritual influences; but the principle laid down on Scriptural authority cannot advisedly be deviated from by any section of the Christian Church; and our wisdom will be to adhere as closely as possible to God's revealed will on the subject."

Riches Increased by Giving to the Poor; or, the Surest and Safest Way of Thriving. By Mr. THOMAS GOUGE. With commendatory prefaces by Dr. Owen, Dr. Manton, Dr. Bates, and Mr. Richard Baxter. Cheap edition. (London: Elliot Stock.) The name of the author of this book is scarcely known to most of us, but with recommendations from four such men as those named above, we may be sure his reasoning with Christians as to the wisest mode of using their property, though written so long ago, is well worthy of consideration now. The author was the son of Dr. William Gouge, pastor of Blackfriars, who was eminent for his charity, and "gave the seventh part of all his yearly comings-in, towards maintaining poor scholars at the university, and relieving poor families and distressed persons." Of this son, Archbishop Tillotson in the sermon at his funeral, after speaking of his great and exemplary piety, says, "He particularly excelled in the more peculiar virtues of modesty, humility, meekness, cheerfulness, and in kindness and charity towards all men." The theme of the book—that the best way to thrive even in this world is to be generous towards all, and especially to those who are of the household of faith—is founded on the precepts and promises of Scripture, is cogently reasoned, and copiously illustrated from the history of the times. No fixed proportion of the income is determined as due from every man, but from several anecdotes given, it appears the tenth was the usual proportion, and Baxter's opinion is quoted with approbation that, "Though the proportion of the tenth part is too much for some, and much too little for others, yet for the most part I think it as likely a proportion as it is fit for another to prescribe in particular." In addition to the special subject of the book we have, "A Sermon on Good Works," in which several cases of conscience concerning almsgiving are resolved; and a selection of "Scripture testimonies for doing good to the poor." The four prefaces, too, add much to the value of the book. Our friend Mr. Ross, of Hackney, and the Systematic Benevolence Society, must find a worthy coadjutor in Thomas Gouge.

Poems of Purpose and Sketches in Prose of Scottish Peasant Life and Character in Auld Langsyne. Sketches of Local Scenes and Characters. With a Glossary. By JANET HAMILTON, Authoress of "Poems and Essays." (Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Son. Edinburgh: W. Ritchie. London: James Nisbet and Co.) We cannot but look upon this book as a remarkable one when we hear the authoress, in the preface to her first work, "Poems and Essays," thus speaking of herself, "I hope the critics will lay the rod lightly across the shoulders of an old woman of three score and ten, whose only schoolroom was a shoemaker's hearth, and her only teacher a hard-working mother, who, while she plied the spinning-wheel, taught me at her knee to read the Bible, the only education she or I, her daughter, ever received. I was never taught, and never tried to write, till I was fifty years of age, when I invented a sort of caligraphy for my own use, to preserve my compositions till I gave them to be written by my husband or son." We do not mean that the book is remarkable only as springing from so unlikely a source, though in this respect it is a marvel, for it would do little discredit to one who had had in early life all the advantages of education, and long ago had "won his spurs." There is much character, power, truthful and powerful delineation, glowing feeling, and vivid picturing of bank and brae and Scottish homes. The authoress, though not indebted to the teaching of village school or ladies' seminary, has manifestly been a diligent scholar in some of those good "schools," where Hugh Miller learned so much; so that now in the gloaming of her days she can sit and pour out burning thoughts on passing events,—hoarded memories of former years,—and tales handed down to her from grandsires old. The

"Poems of Purpose" are so named from "being mostly written with the purpose of expressing my opinion on certain subjects, and to give vent to the utterances of my heart in whatever moved it to sympathy with the natural, the beautiful, the good, and the sorrowful." The verses are, at times, sweetly plaintive, as the days langsyne recur, and fill her eyes with tears; at times, a stern indignation fires her, as she laments the wrongs of Poland, or denounces the terrible American war. When they describe rural sights and sounds, they smell of the heather and ring with the laverock's song. Deep and long-cherished love of "Caledonia, stern and wild," is constantly uttering itself, now in triumphant notes, and now in mournful prophecies of ruin. Thus does the poet call on her country to resist its deadliest foe,

"Awake! Caledonia! wake! O awake!
Arm, arm, for the combat! thy life is at stake!
At the name of the foe do not falter or shrink,
'Tis the spirit of evil incarnate in drink."

We must quote a verse from the poem "Auld Mither Scotland," as it so well gives the Scotch feeling anent the matter in question.

"An' mither, something's in the win',
Wull gar ye raise yer bristles;
There's some wad plant in a' yer kirks,
The big kist fu' o' whistles.
Leuk up frae oot yer blindy graves,
Ye martyr'd Covenanters,
Wha raid'd the saum in cave and glen
An' bann'd baith pipes and chanter."

Some of the poems are in the "Old Doric," and some in our English dress. The "Sketches," which fill nearly half the volume, tell of scenes and incidents and *auld* world stories, which we would not willingly let die, they are collected mainly from the experiences of the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hamilton, who died at the age of ninety-seven in the first year of the present century. A glossary at the end of the volume is a very useful addition. To those who have read the authoress' first work, "Poems and Essays," we need but commend the present book; to those who have not we can offer in these "Poems and Sketches" good *hame* Scotch far o', well served-up.

DEAN ALFORD'S POETICAL WORKS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your courtesy in sending me the notice of my collected poems in the last number of the *Nonconformist*.

Will you kindly point out to your reviewer, that

Shall the sign in Heaven display,

is not, as he imagines, a skilful avoidance of

Teete David cum Sibylla,

but a rendering of the alternative reading of that line,

Crucis expandens varilla.

Of two versions of the "Dies Ira" which I have before me, that adopted in "Hymns Ancient and Modern" takes the former of these readings,

Day of wrath, O day of mourning!
See fulfilled the prophets' warning!
Heaven and earth in ashes burning.

Whereas that printed in Mr. Trend's collection of Hymns renders, as I have done, the latter,

Day of wrath! O day of mourning!
See! once more the Cross returning,
Heaven and earth in ashes burning!

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

HENRY ALFORD.

Bochastle, Callander, Sept. 18, 1865.

[* We are thankful for Dean Alford's courtesy, and have pleasure in inserting the above explanation. The following extract from Daniel may serve to explain the origin—and we may add the disappearance—of the line in question:—

"Tamen cum multis Sibylla displiceret, orta est scriptura alia recentiorum hominum, crucis expandens sigilla. . . . Nunc rursus evanuit."—*Theophrastus*, ii. 125.

—THE REVIEWER.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Book of Prophecy, by G. Smith, LL.D.; Longmans. Aldine Poets: Poems of Cowper, 8 Vols.; Bell and Daldy. Rutledge; The Sutherlands; Christina, or St. Phillip's; How we are Governed; P. Warne and Co. First Lessons in the Evidences of Christianity, by B. B. Woodward, B.A., F.S.A., Second Edition; Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. Biographical Sketch of Rev. Cornelius Barry; Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. Christian Companionship for Retired Hours; A. Strahan. Life of Andrew Johnson; Bacon and Co. A Spring Holiday in Italy, by Rev. A. MacLaren; Palmer and Howes. Manchester. Story of the Great March (Sherman's); Marian Rooke, 3 Vols.; The Book's Garden; Sampson, Low, Son, and Co. The Logic of Life and Death; Words of Wisdom; E. Stock. The Little Things of Nature; Wednesday Evenings at Cavenish Chapel; F. Pitman. The Throne of Grace; Meditations; A. Strahan. Gulliver's Travels; Cassell and Co. Bible Emblems; C. P. Alvey. Handy Calculator; Official Cambist; W. Wesley. Journal of Eugénie de Guérin; Simpkin and Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Mr. H. W. Longfellow is said to be engaged on a new story in verse, based on incidents drawn from the recent war.

A History of the American War, three volumes, 8vo., by Dr. Draper, will soon be published.

Among the announcements of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. is the "Life and Letters of the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton."

The Emperor has finished about half of the second volume of his "History of Julius Cæsar," which will appear early next year.

The Sunday-school Union are about to bring out with the new year a cheap weekly magazine for children and young people, to be called "Kind Words." It is to be copiously illustrated, and its price a halfpenny.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have in preparation, besides other works, "Mozart's Letters," edited by Dr. Nohl, translated by Lady Wallace, 1 vol.; "Chess Problems," by F. Healey, being a selection of "Two Hundred of Mr. Healey's best Positions," with the solutions; "History of England during the Reign of George III.," by William N. Massey, cabinet edition, to be published monthly, and completed in four vols.; "Constitutional History of the Reign of Charles I., and the Commonwealth," by George Brodie, Historiographer-Royal of Scotland, second edition, 3 vols.; "Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals," by Richard Owen, F.R.S., 2 vols., with above 1,200 woodcuts; "Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," abridged from "Dr. Pereira's Elements," by F. J. Farre, M.D., assisted by R. Bentley and R. Warrington, 1 vol.; "The Treasury of Botany, on the Plan of Maunder's Popular Treasures," by J. Lindley and T. Moore, assisted by eminent practical botanists, with numerous plates and woodcuts; "Drawing from Nature," by George Barnard, Professor of Drawing at Rugby School, with coloured illustrations and wood-engravings; "The Formation, Management in Health and Disease, and Training of the Thoroughbred Horse," by Digby Collins; "Iron Shipbuilding, its History and Progress," by William Fairbairn, C.E., 8vo, with plates and woodcuts.

Miscellaneous News.

MR. MOENS IN LONDON.—Mr. Moens made his appearance on the Stock Exchange on Tuesday for the first time since his escape. The cheers which greeted him were such as can only be heard on the Stock Exchange on extraordinary occasions. In a letter addressed to the *Times*, Mr. Moens expresses thanks for the interest manifested during his long detention by the brigands, and corrects some errors into which the papers have been led.

THE REGISTRATION COURTS are now in session in various parts of the country. At Middlesex several knotty points have already arisen in connection with the Registration Act passed last session. There is a large crop this year both of new claims and of objections to old voters. At Leeds, where the Registration Court has finished its sitting, the Conservatives have obtained a gain of ninety-two on new claims and the objections.

PRESTON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of manufactures and the fine arts was opened on Thursday at Preston. The Earl of Derby had undertaken to give the opening address, but he, too, like Lord Palmerston at Bristol, was laid up by an attack of gout, and the Mayor of the borough officiated in his room. Addresses were also delivered by the Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Wilson Patten, Hon. Mr. Stanley, Sir G. Hesketh, Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF BIBLICAL AND ORIENTAL LIFE.—Mr. John Gadsby having volunteered to give a few lectures during the coming season on behalf of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, the secretary would be glad to receive applications from such persons in the country as would kindly lend a helping hand. There are at the present time 329 orphans in the school, and 40 more will be admitted in October; all of whom are clothed, educated, and wholly maintained gratuitously. Applications for the lectures to be made to Mr. J. Soul, at 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

THE SUCCESS OF MR. GLADSTONE'S ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES ACT is said to be very gratifying. People are applying to effect insurances in daily increasing numbers. It is not the working classes only that are appreciating the benefits of Government security. Out of all insurers 38 per cent. are clerks, curates, and persons of limited means, whose social position compels them to live in a far more expensive style than working men, many of whom are in receipt of larger incomes. The *Daily Telegraph* considers that few weightier blows have ever been given to poverty and revolution than by this Act of Parliament.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—Yesterday morning the Lord Mayor issued his precept for a common-hall of the livery to be held in the Guildhall on Friday next, the 29th instant, to elect the Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. The whole of the aldermen who have served the office of sheriff are eligible to be elected, and the names of those gentlemen will be submitted to the choice of the livery. Alderman Phillips, of the ward of Farringdon Within, is the senior alderman below the chair; and it being the custom in the corporation for the gentleman holding that position to receive the appointment in rotation, there is no doubt he will be elected without opposition. Alderman Phillips is of the Hebrew race.

THE SHEFFIELD SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AND THE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT QUESTION.—At the last Social Science Congress, at York, considerable interest was manifested in the discussion of the question of capital punishment, and the general expression of opinion was decidedly in favour of its total abolition. At the Sheffield Congress, commencing Wednesday, Oct. 4, the same subject is likely to be re-introduced. Amongst the advocates of the abolition of capital punishment expected to be present at the Congress are Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., Sir Frank Crossley,

Bart., M.P., Sir Walter Crofton, George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., Charles Rende, Esq., M.P., George Leeman, Esq., M.P., Edward Smith, Esq., of Firvale, Henry Ashworth, Esq., Thomas Egge, Esq., John Guest, Esq., William Hargreaves, Esq., Dr. Pankhurst, Samuel Bowley, Esq., John Priestman, Esq., James R. Jeffery, Esq., Dr. Caleb Williams, &c. Mr. William Tallack, secretary to the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, will read a paper entitled, "The practical results of the total or partial abolition of capital punishment in various countries, prepared as a summary of the most recent and authentic information on the subject."

PANIC IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HOLBORN.—On Sunday night, just as the service was being closed, the congregation of the above-mentioned church was thrown into a state of excitement, owing to some man who had been standing in one of the aisles falling on the floor, then screaming and calling out, "Fire!" In an instant a general rush was made to the doors, and in the confusion that prevailed many persons were thrown down, and some were injured. So great did the alarm become that the Royal Society's escape was sent for from the Hatton-garden station, when it was clearly ascertained that there was not the least ground for the alarm. It is to be regretted that, owing to the confusion which prevailed, the fellow who gave rise to it got off; but having left his hat in the church, it may possibly lead to his identity and due punishment.

STRONG DRINK AND ITS DOINGS.—The need for Christian and philanthropic labour of the most devoted kind, was most strikingly shown by Mr. G. M. Murphy on Monday night at Surrey Chapel, when, in a lecture on "A Month's Memoirs," he adduced the results of a month's selection of strong drink cases from a contemporary—the *Morning Star*. The period chosen was from August 24th to September 23rd, 1865, and this is the sad record:—

Murders, suicides, and violent deaths	37
Attempts to kill, and unlawful wounding	29
Brutal and violent assaults	42
Common assaults, disorder, and wilful damage	155
Furious driving, and endangering life and property	15
Robberies of or by drunken persons	24
Rapes, indecent assaults, and exposure	7
Charges against publicans	6
Cases of a miscellaneous character	5

320

Truly it may be said of strong drink now as in the days of Solomon, "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The programme of arrangements for the approaching (the ninth) annual congress, in this town, has been issued. The congress opens on the 4th proximo, by a general meeting of members and associates, in the Alexandra Music Hall, Blomk-street. Lord Brougham will deliver the address. On the following morning Sir R. Phillimore, the Queen's Advocate-General, President of the First Department (Jurisprudence), will deliver an address to the members and associates, in the Alexandra Music-hall; and after the sections have risen for the day, there will be a meeting of working men in the same hall, at which the venerable and illustrious President of the Association will take the chair. On Friday morning the Dean of Chichester, President of the Education Department, will deliver an address; and in the evening there will be a *conversazione* at the Outlers' Hall. Arrangements have been made for excursions to Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and "The Dukeries," on Saturday. On Monday, Dr. Lankester, the coroner for Middlesex, who is President of the Health Department, will deliver an address in the Mechanics' Hall; and the evening of that day will be devoted to private hospitalities. The Economy and Trade Department is as yet without a president. The address will be delivered on the Tuesday morning in the School of Art; in the evening there will be a reception in the Outlers' Hall, by invitation of the Mayor. The concluding general meeting will be held in the Music-hall on Wednesday.—*Sheffield Independent*.

THE COST OF LIVING ABROAD AND IN ENGLAND.—Our continental neighbours, as a rule, do not, as we do, spend a large portion of their income in a style of living and in a set of appearances which bring no pleasure to themselves, and are indulged in solely to produce an effect in the eyes of others. Their hospitality is far simpler, more comfortable, less costly than ours. They see their friends oftener, easier, more cheaply, and more pleasantly than we do. They do not—at least, only recently, and in certain spoiled localities—waste large sums of money in ponderous dinners, under which our tables groan and our stomachs suffer, and of which the wastefulness is only equalled by the dullness. They spend on what they like, or what they want; not like us, on what we merely fancy our neighbours will be impertinent enough to think we ought to have or to do. When they meet in the evening, they meet for conversation and friendly intercourse, not to devour each other's luxuries or to criticise each other's costumes. When they assemble at their country houses each lady does not think it incumbent upon her to take down three fresh dresses for each day of her sojourn. There cannot be the faintest doubt that an English lady spends upon her dress and person at least five times the sum that a Swiss, a German, a Dutch, an Italian, or a French (I put the Paris of to-day out of the comparison) lady, of equal refinement, taste, elegance, culture, thinks it necessary or could afford to lay out. When shall we cease all this costly and ruinous folly, and recur to simpler modes of life? When shall we have manhood enough to eat, and

drink, and dress, and live according to our own standard of what is agreeable and enjoyable, and not according to a "regulation" pattern imposed upon us by a sort of social tyranny, of all others the most degrading because it is dictated by the foolish and the extravagant, and succumbed to out of pure vanity, feebleness, and cowardice? To sum up the whole subject only a small part of the greater cost of living in this country is essential, inherent, and incurable—probably for, incomes of 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.* a-year not a fourth part. Our taxes will probably always be higher, much of our food dearer, our house-rent usually heavier, the wages of labour, and the cost therefore of all into which labour enters, more considerable than abroad. Thus much we cannot help, and we should not much greatly mind. The education of our children must, probably, always be in some degree more costly; but we are all conscious that it need not be, and ought not to be, one half as costly as it is. In this, as in all things, we are simply wasteful, and this habitual wastefulness is answerable, as we have shown, for a vast amount of our extra expenditure, and might be and should be amended. A simpler and more sensible mode of life would at once reduce the number of servants and indirectly, but very greatly, improve their character and quality.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NATIONAL REFORM UNION.—On Tuesday evening, a large meeting of the General Executive of the above Union was held in the drawing-room of the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, upwards of 100 being present; Mr. George Wilson presided. After the reading of the minutes and some correspondence, Mr. Morton, the agent, read a statement giving a summary of the state and prospects of the Union, from which it appeared that there were in connection with it, in various towns of England and Scotland, forty-five branch associations; that 7,000 cards of membership had been issued; that 100 public meetings had been held during the year; and that upwards of 30,000 circulars and other documents had been distributed over the country. A lengthened conversational discussion followed, founded on a motion proposed by Mr. Hickey, of Leeds, seconded by Mr. Councillor Murray, of Manchester, the purpose of which was to request the Executive Committee to initiate and hold during the ensuing winter a succession of fortnightly meetings in the Free Trade Hall, on the subject of reform, for the purpose of increasing the strength of the Union in the centre of the great population in and around Manchester. An amendment, by Mr. R. Cooper, seconded by Mr. F. Clayton, that the Executive arrange for an early demonstrative meeting in the Free Trade Hall, followed by others in all the large towns of the Kingdom, was also discussed, but at the close both motions were withdrawn on the understanding that the whole subject should be fully considered at the next meeting. It was announced that the annual meeting of the Union would be held some time in October, and that several members of Parliament would be invited to attend.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS AND INSTITUTE UNION.—MEETINGS AT BRIGHTON AND WINCHESTER.—A crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall, Brighton, on Friday evening last, to receive a deputation from the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, consisting of a member of the council, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, and the secretary, the Rev. H. Solly. The object of the meeting was to consider the best means of promoting the extension of these institutions, and of rendering those in existence more useful and attractive to the working classes. The chair was occupied by Mr. Douglas Fox, and the meeting was addressed by a succession of speakers from all grades in society, including the Rev. Edmund Clay, incumbent of St. Margaret's, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, and Mr. Solly. The general feeling appeared to be that the object was one of the highest importance to the social and political well-being of the community. Questions of much interest were discussed, such as the share which the clergy and upper classes should take in the management of such institutions; the desirableness of making sufficient provision for recreation and social meetings, as well as for the means of instruction, and especially the importance of the various clubs in the same town and district co-operating for mutual benefit. The proceedings terminated with the appointment of a committee consisting of representatives of several clubs in Brighton for the purpose of carrying out such a system of co-operation in the engagement of lecturers and teachers; the organisation of musical entertainments; and interchange of visits among the clubs, the circulation of books, &c. A similar conference was held at Winchester, over which Mr. T. Waters, ex-Mayor, presided. A public meeting was held in the evening under the presidency of the Mayor of Winchester, when Mr. Solly delivered an address to an audience chiefly of working men, urging them to support a club which has been successfully in operation for the past twelve months. Votes of thanks were moved by the Rev. D. Seymour, incumbent of Holy Trinity, seconded by Alderman Dowling, and carried by acclamation. A large and enthusiastic meeting was also held at Portsmouth, on the 18th inst., and addressed by Mr. Solly, when Mr. H. C. Norman, surgeon, president of one of the Working Men's Clubs in that town, occupied the chair.

A little girl named Sarah Ann Young has died of fright. She went with her mother to the church of St. George's-in-the-East—the mother intending to be churched. When the clergyman entered in his surplice the little girl screamed with fright. She was removed from the church, but never recovered, and died shortly afterwards.

Gleanings.

What goes most against a farmer's grain? His reaping-machine.

Mr. Grove is the President of the British Association for the ensuing year.

Serious losses are being sustained by farmers in the neighbourhood of Exmouth, in consequence of the prevalence of a fatal disease among the swine.

It is stated that near the town of Epping there are at this time the remains of an elderly maiden lady, inclosed in a leaden coffin, who died last April, and her only surviving sister refuses to have them removed for interment.

In the report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, they state that while writing their report 1,000 guineas was paid by one individual as conscience money for unpaid Income-tax, and that in a former year they received 11,000*l.* on the same account from one individual.

JONATHAN OF ALL TRADES.—The editor of the *Boston Daily Star*, in relinquishing his charge, gave the following notice:—"Any one wishing corn hoed, gardens weeded, wood sawed, coal pitched in, paragraphs written, or small jobs done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, will please make immediate application to the retiring editor."

SNUFF-TAKING IN SCOTLAND.—We are informed upon the most competent authority that during the last two years the practice of snuff-taking has been discontinued in Scotland to an almost incredible extent, and continues rapidly to diminish. The aggregate orders taken for the supply of the retail shops by several travellers do not now come up to the "lines" formerly booked with ease in one good house.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*.

A NEW TOY has been lately invented which bids fair to supplant the roseate balloons so eagerly acquired by the children of the rising generation. It consists of a serpent composed of quicksilver, sulphur, &c., which, lighted by means of a common lucifer match and projected into the air, performs a series of marvellous evolutions. But against the glittering fascinations of this tempting toy, the children of France are warned by an article in the *Courrier de la Moselle*, in which they are informed that while this flaming serpent whirls and meanders in the air it emits a mercurial vapour of the most pernicious nature.

A POWERFUL SERMON.—The Rev. A. Mursell, of Manchester, delivering a lecture at Birmingham the other day, spoke as follows of the first sermon he wrote:—"It was read by my fellow-students, and, on its conclusion, one recommended me to burn it as soon as I got near enough to the fire. But I didn't do it. I kept it, and preached it once, at the top of my voice, in a village chapel, before seventeen intelligent people. Before I had gone far with my sermon an old lady fainted, and then a young lady went into hysterics; and, as it took two men and four women to take each lady out, there were only three left, and of these, before I had finished, two were asleep, and one was deaf."

SINGULAR RECOGNITION BY HUSBAND AND WIFE.—A one-legged soldier hobbled into a crowded street car in Chicago recently, and a pale-faced but pretty little woman arose and gave him her seat. As he was passing up to the vacated seat their gaze met, and they threw themselves into each other's arms. The soldier had been terribly wounded in Tennessee, and was supposed to be dead by his loving little wife. Before he was able to write to her she removed to Chicago, and his letter never reached her. As soon as he could travel he set out for home, and met his sorrowing wife in the romantic way we have described. But for her generous impulse—so rare in these days—in giving her seat to a maimed soldier, their reunion might have been long delayed.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian*.

SHERMAN'S SEIDLITZ POWDER.—While General Sherman was in General Howard's tent one day during the Georgia campaign, the medical director, who knew that the former liked a "glass" occasionally, while General Howard was total abstinence, told Sherman that he looked weary and ill, and if he would go with him he would give him a seidlitz powder. The general acquiesced in the proposal with alacrity, but General Howard, opening his valise, begged him not to leave, and produced a powder, which he mixed and gave to Sherman. The latter, though a little chagrined at the loss of the ardent, was much amused at Howard's ruse, and drank the cup manfully. The bystanders who saw the joke smiled as loud as was proper under the circumstances.—*Anti-Slavery Standard*, September 3.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS IN PARIS.—One of the most popular establishments in Paris, situated on the boulevard near the theatre of the Gymnase, has just disappeared. It was a shop opened by a pastry-cook named Montbrun, in the year 1820, who cleared 4,000*l.* a-year by selling exclusively a paste cake called *galette*. M. Montbrun sold his establishment, and was succeeded by others who each in his turn realised a handsome fortune. The consumption of *galette* was so great for several years that six women were occupied from nine in the morning until midnight in serving customers. It became the fashion. Every evening the boulevard was crowded with persons waiting their turn to be served, and on Sundays and holidays it was necessary to place policemen on the boulevard to maintain order. With time, however, the fashion changed, and the shop was deserted. It is now closed, after an existence of forty-five years.

A STORY FROM STOCKHOLM.—Some Englishmen travelling in Sweden lately, visited the summer palace

SEED, Monday, Sept. 25. — The trade in cloverseed continues inactive, and the moderate values required for new French do not induce buyers to commence operations. White seed and trefoils are without alteration. Winter tares were without alteration from last week's values. Canaryseed fully maintains its value, with improved sales.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 25.—There has been a fair demand for home-grown wool for export purposes since our last report, at full quotations. For home use, however, next to nothing has been doing. The quantity of wool on offer continues limited; the prospect is, therefore, that prices will continue steady.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 25.—Lined oil is firm, at 38s. per cwt. on the spot. For rape there is a steady demand, at 48s. to 49s. 6d. for foreign refined. Spinn has improved considerably in value, the quotations being 110l. to 115l. per tun. Turpentine is a slow sale, at 46s. for French on the spot. American refined petroleum 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per gallon.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Sept. 23.—Flax has commanded an improved inquiry, and fully previous rates have been obtained. For hemp the market is steady, at last week's currency. Jute is in good command, and prices rule firm. Coir goods are steady.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 25.—An advance on last day's rates. Haswell, 20s. 3d.; Hettons, 20s. 3d.; Hartlepool, 20s.; Hartlepool (East), 20s.; Belmont, 19s.; Eden Main, 18s. 9d.; Framwellgate, 18s. 6d.; Cardoc, 19s. 6d.; Wharfedale, 18s. 9d.; South Kellie, 19s. 6d.; Kelloe, 19s. 9d.; Turnstall, 18s. 9d.; Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Wylam, 16s. 9d.—Fresh ships 36, left 2, at sea 75.

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WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as APPRENTICE to the DRAPERY BUSINESS. A small premium required.
Apply, Messrs. Thorp, Brothers, Preston, Lancashire.

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BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Claims Paid 209,310

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The Fifth Triennial Division, just made, gives a

CASH BONUS OF 24 PER CENT.

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ESTABLISHED 1837.

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The MICHAELMAS FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are now ready, and may be had at the Head Office, or of any of the Agents of the Company.

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No Charge for Policies.

Transfers from other Companies at the same terms and without expense.

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